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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

Who Wants to Consolidate?

IT IS THE habit of our Canadian isolationists, when any proposal is made for Canada to associate herself with any other particular nation (as distinct from associating herself equally with all other nations in some vast project for the immediate and total elimination of war), to pursue that proposal immediately to its most extreme possible development, and then to attack it on grounds which apply to the extreme development but not in the least to the original proposal. Thus the attack on the Halifax suggestions is being based entirely on two wholly imaginary extreme developments which the attackers insist must inevitably proceed from it, but which are certainly not in the mind of Lord Halifax nor in the minds of nine out of ten of those Canadians who feel that the Halifax suggestions should be considered seriously.

Lord Halifax was not even advocating the "single voice" for the entire Commonwealth, as most of his critics allege. He was advocating a unison voice on all those matters concerning which unison can be arrived at without too great a sacrifice of the special views, interests and relationships of individual member nations. He did not even suggest any particular machinery for the procurement of this unison. Prime Minister Curtin of Australia however did. He proposed a permanent consultative council, without executive authority. Now there comes along Mr. Hore-Belisha, a former British Secretary of State for War, advocating what certainly sounds like a Commonwealth government; whereupon the Winnipeg *Free Press* immediately concludes that anything in the nature of increased consultation as suggested by Lord Halifax would inevitably lead to a consultative council, that a consultative council would inevitably become an executive council, and that autonomy would be abolished and the Statute of Westminster to all intents and purposes repealed over-night without our knowing anything about it, if we do not get our backs against the wall and prepare to hurl back all these invaders of our freedom into the Atlantic Ocean across which they have so indiscreetly come.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, much in the news this month owing to his protests against the policy of area bombing of Berlin, gave a special sitting to Yousuf Karsh at Lambeth Palace for this photograph for Saturday Night. He also sat for another study in ordinary clerical garb which will be found with a number of other Karsh studies of celebrities on page 5. All Mr. Karsh's English portraits and a number of others have been on view this week in Ottawa and will be shown next week at Simpson's in Toronto. →

But Mr. Hore-Belisha has obliged the *Free Press* by being even more extreme than this. In fact, after erecting a perfectly beautiful idol of Imperial Consolidation, instead of falling down and worshipping it, he has knocked it off its pedestal with the final touch of his chisel. For "Imperial consolidation in a full, effective sense, as proposed by Mr. Curtin, therefore, could only be completed within a frame-work which included the United States." And the *Free Press* is delighted with this last word in extreme over-development: "We see no flaw in Mr. Hore-Belisha's logic; nor do we see how consolidation of the British Commonwealth could be effected except by his plan."

Practically nobody that we know of is proposing to "consolidate" the British Commonwealth, in the sense of putting it under a single sovereignty. As for adding the United States to it, under the same sovereignty, that may be a dream of Mr. Hore-Belisha's, but it has about as much to do with the realm of realities as Col. McCormick's yarn about the proposed

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IF YOUR SATURDAY NIGHT IS LATE

→ Canada's transportation systems are doing a marvelous wartime job but despite this there will be times when your SATURDAY NIGHT will arrive late because men and war goods must go through. If this publication does not reach you at its usual good time, please wait a few issues before writing. You can be sure we are doing everything we can to maintain service.

NAME IN THE NEWS

Blackwell Found His Politics In Phone "Yellow Pages"

By D. P. O'HEARN

THE Hon. Leslie Egerton Blackwell, B.A., K.C., is the youngest Attorney-General in the history of Ontario. He is also the first to have trained for the job coaching the Varsity football team.

Mr. Blackwell has had a full life. He was born in Lindsay, Ont., moved to Toronto when young, and attended Fern Avenue and Parkdale Collegiate Schools. He went overseas as a private in the last war and came back a company commander and minus a leg (lost at Cambrai). He took his B.A. at Varsity in 1923 and graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1926. After acting as coach of intramural teams and the Junior Varsity football team he became line coach of the senior team in 1926 and was made Varsity coach in 1928. He was fired at the end of the season, was back again in 1930 and this time resigned, with gestures. In the 'thirties he practiced law and in 1935 entered politics in support of R. B. Bennett. In 1937 he contested Eglinton, his home riding, in the Provincial election, was defeated by a thousand votes, swore he would be back again, and was back this August when he took the riding from the former Ontario Minister of Health Harold Kirby with a comfortable majority of nearly seven thousand votes. Today he is forty-five and a professional politician.

Huge and Handsome

Pictorially speaking, the new Attorney-General is most pleasing. In appearance he is huge and handsome, the husky bear type, well over six feet tall, broad, bulky in the right places, and with a much too generous head of hair. His features are remarkably free from the little lines and valleys of advancing age. In conversation he is most personable and the grandiloquent dignity of Queen's Park hasn't jarred his informality. In politics he is a comparative newcomer but the tag "professional" is his own labelling. He takes his politics seriously but keeps his balance. He can still look at himself with his tongue in his cheek.

His character has two strong traits: directness, and a quality that is popularly known as "bullheadedness". In the present case, however, there might be a better term for this last. To illustrate:

1928, as football followers will remember, wasn't one of Varsity's more successful seasons. In fact it was so dismal that at the end of the year a few representative gentlemen from the Football Board approached the coach with the suggestion that he resign.

"Mr. Blackwell," they said, "it seems to the Board that it might be as well for football if you were busy . . . elsewhere . . . and perhaps had to resign."

Coach Blackwell didn't feel like resigning. The 1928 team had been built on practically all new material and not too good material and he didn't see any reason why he should be the goat. So he broke football tradition.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am not busy and I like this job. I would suggest that if the Board wants to get a new coach they get busy . . . and *fire* me!" (Which they subsequently did.)

Is that "bullheadedness" or is it "courage of convictions"? Whatever it is the new Attorney-General has it to an extreme degree, and much of it has grown out of his experience with football. Football diplomatics were his first political training.

Preceding the incident noted above he had had many tussels with the football authorities at the University and they were added to later when he was re-appointed coach in 1930. This time, too, he had his first experience with facing an issue in public when he met continued difficulties by resigning—with a fireworks address at the Annual Football Dinner. Following this he had his first experience with the power of a cabinet post for he then functioned from within the Football Advisory Board itself (he still is a member) and with much more success. Among other things major credit goes to him personally for whatever part Varsity played in the adoption of the forward pass.

These football years have left strong impressions. One of the most pronounced is a respect for professionalism and a not too high regard for amateur officialdom. For one thing, he says, amateurs under the cloak of simon-pureism will practice tactics that would make professionals blush. To this may be accounted his insistence that he be looked on as a "professional" politician.

Mr. Blackwell's advent into political life was directly chargeable to the depression. In the early 'thirties as a practicing lawyer he had more time on his hands than business and took advantage of the opportunity to re-read the economics and history he had studied at university. Out of this grew the conviction that the livelier hand of youth, including himself, was needed at the helm to straighten out the world. And, the policies of Mr. Bennett seeming most in line with his own thoughts, he decided to lend his hand to the then Prime Minister.

POST MORTEM

THIS is the shack where the old man died;
Not unhappy, not afraid,
But weary of the long, long day
And aching from the effort of living.

This is the table where his last meal lay
Long untouched, when they found him,
The thick-sliced bread shrinking into the crust,
The tea stone cold,
The sugar being carried laboriously away
By small black ants.

This mended chair creaked under him
Though he weighed less each year;
That sweater hanging on the back of the door
Was far too wide for his shoulders.
He had only one cup and saucer.
His dog died years ago.
He never had a wife.

Let us go outside now.
The old man was not used to visitors
And he might resent our curiosity.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN.

Started as Organizer

To do this he looked up Conservative Headquarters in the yellow pages of the phone book to find out how and when he started to work. Eventually he landed in his riding Association and in short order was in the thick of things. In the 1935 election he was a section organizer and although the Bennett government was defeated, the Eglinton candidate was successful, and the Blackwell section returned more than a quarter of his majority.

In 1937 he accepted the provincial nomination and gave Harold Kirby an unexpectedly close race (George McCullagh takes personal credit for the Blackwell defeat), and then this August turned the tables on the Provincial Minister of Health, but definitely.

If this rise to a top-ranking Cabinet post in less than ten years is somewhat remarkable, it is more interesting today in that it represents a triumph of old political methods.

The new Attorney-General's electioneering centres on two old reliables: publicity, and contact with the voters. He believes in playing them all-out, and a great fund of personal energy enables him to do so.

Between 1937 and the last election he personally must have talked to nearly every voter in Eglinton riding. Every day, morning, afternoon, evening and most of the night he talked politics; on street corners and in drug stores, in restaurants and at meetings, on the way to church and while waiting for the bus, and anywhere else that one meets people. In a downtown drug store there was a group that met for coffee every morning and centred its discussions on the Blackwell theories on the questions of the day.

Hon. L. E. Blackwell, M.P.P.

In his riding, downtown, and everywhere else he has discussed politics with everyone, big and little, and the result is that though some few have been bored Blackwell is universally popular and, most important, every one believes, at least, in his sincerity.

His flair for publicity is second only to Premier Drew's. It is doubtful if even the Premier was much ahead of his future Attorney-General in newspaper space during the last election. Blackwell will take a stand on most or any issues, will speak at the drop of a hat, and has the happy faculty of saying those concrete "slot machines must be done away with" and "we'll abolish beer line-ups" things that make good newspaper copy.

No Political Misfit

In some quarters the Blackwell appointment was looked on with querulous eye, particularly in legal circles. At the time of his selection the new appointee had no great standing among the legal profession. His practice had mainly been confined to what he describes as "commercial" law, and at the time he wasn't even a K.C. (this has since been remedied).

Much of this doubt is now dissolving. Since his appointment, in contact with lawyers and in his executive duties at Queen's Park, the Attorney-General has shown unsuspected legal depths. The word has gone out that here is no political misfit and new respect is rising in the legal profession. Among his staff he has already made his place. With them he has shown himself an able, aggressive executive.

Politically he is neither extremely liberal or extremely old line. In the attacks of Port Hope indigestion which still afflict the Party he is mainly a neutral. He was at Port Hope but was not overly prominent. He is, however, one of the strongest supporters in the Drew ranks of the old theory that reform is useless without votes.

Politically so far in his official life he hasn't been a ball of fire. The Attorney-General's office hasn't kept stride with the win-friends-and-influence-voters campaign of the rest of the Government. This is mainly because his Department doesn't handle matters that make practical measures.

The Attorney-General does have one great big sleeper however. This is beer. It's doubtful if it can be done but any man that can solve the beer problem will be a public hero, and don't you believe that the Attorney-General doesn't appreciate it. The best brains in the Attorney-General's Department, including the Minister, are spending sleepless nights pondering how *more* people can be made happy with *less* beer.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Hansard Clubs May Have Some Strange Results: Aberdeen Visit

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE editor of SATURDAY NIGHT writes "he will be glad to hear from any person desirous of supporting the work of the society,"—Canada's Friends of Hansard.

I do not know if a hearing will be denied those not so desirous; but after having been a subscriber to Hansard for several sittings I fear I must place myself in that latter category.

I first became acquainted with Canada's Hansard through the good offices of my local Member of Parliament. I received a copy every morning and perused it, or as much of it as time allowed, every evening. Then I placed it on a convenient bookshelf for further reference if need be. Little I foresaw what a selfish appropriating guest I had placed among my silent companions. In a little while not one shelf but all my shelves were appropriated by Hansard. The little fellows expanded so that they covered my desk, packed my boxes, littered my tables, covered my floors and almost evicted me from my home. I was forced to take action. Fuel was scarce last winter.

I think that Friends of Hansard should not try to persuade individuals to subscribe to the publication, but instead should endeavor to form Hansard Clubs of a minimum of twenty members each. Enlist the aid of parliamentary representatives to assist in forming several such clubs in every constituency and if possible help the clubs to obtain reading rooms or parish libraries where Hansard could be made available together with other government publications.

Brownsburg, Que. M. V. TRAYERS.

Hyphen or Not?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I NOTE that you protest that The Canadian Almanac should not spell Senator Hugessen's name as "Hugesson". Quite right. However, you are also wrong in suggesting that the correct name is "A. K. Hugessen". The correct writing of the Senator's name is "A. Knatchbull-Hugessen". Let us have complete accuracy in the matter.

Montreal, Que. READER.

From Aberdeen

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE ancient motto of the city of Aberdeen is literally and delightfully borne out by a little booklet enclosed with a recent letter from Sir William Fyfe, who left Queen's in 1936 to become Principal of the University of Aberdeen. The city and university joined in entertaining thirty-five Canadian service men and women for five days, December 20 to 24, and the booklet is a program and souvenir of their visit.

The Lord Provost of Aberdeen, Sir William Mitchell, provides a short address of welcome. Recalling that men from north-western Scotland were numerous among the builders of Canada, he greets Canadians of today, who "have come back when our need is greatest." He then gives a very brief sketch of the history and the commerce of Aberdeen and the country nearby.

Principal Fyfe tells the story of Aberdeen's two Colleges, King's (1494) and Marischal (1593); Charles the First, he says, failed to unite them, "but it was for other reasons that he had his head cut off." They were not united, to form the University of Aberdeen, until 1860. Fyfe goes on to describe the wartime work of the university—particularly its R.A. and R.A.F. cadet courses, special technical courses for officers, and medical training for commissions in the R.A.M.C.

The Canadians, as Fyfe puts it in his letter, were shown "Fish, Tweeds, Granite, Farming, Forestry, and the memorable bits of Aberdeen, with appropriate talks and some entertainment. . . At the last dinner I made them stand up and sing 'O Canada!' (they didn't of course remember the words, do you?) and I then gave them the Queen's yell."

The Canadian Legion has asked that Aberdeen shall "repeat the dose, monthly, and step the numbers up to fifty"—and, with *bon-accord,* this is being done.

Toronto, Ont. D. D. CALVIN.

Broadcast Debates

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HEREWITH $2.50 to enroll the Searle Grain Co. as a Friend of Hansard.

This is a splendid scheme that you have proposed. It is likely, however, to have, in my humble opinion, unlooked-for results.

I have been reading Hansard steadily now for many years, and I venture to say that, if it ever becomes reasonably well read, people will be astonished at the amount of learning exhibited by certain persons in Parliament of whom the public have hardly ever heard, at the amazing amount of sophistry, humbug and cant accepted by others, at the cleverly designed questions put up by Opposition members to trap the Government, at the even more clever wordy answers given by the Government designed to withhold the truth. I am sure too, that they will also be shocked at the vast amount of time taken up on inconsequential matters and by the expression of much "claptrap" and many platitudes.

It all might lead to a demand that those who aspire to become Members of Parliament should pass some kind of an examination to show their reasonable fitness for the position. It might also lead to a demand from the public that, let us say, twice a week, immediately following the 8 o'clock news broadcast, the House of Commons shall be put on the air for half an hour at a time when the members are totally unaware of it. It might also lead to a demand that Hansard should state each day the number of members that are present during each day's proceedings.

For my own part I should like to see an addition to Hansard which would be that once a month, let us say, promises made to the people by political parties and individual members at times of election might be printed, and in a parallel column the action which up to that time had actually been taken.

Winnipeg, Man. H. G. L. STRANGE.
Director, Research Dept.,
Searle Grain Co. Ltd.

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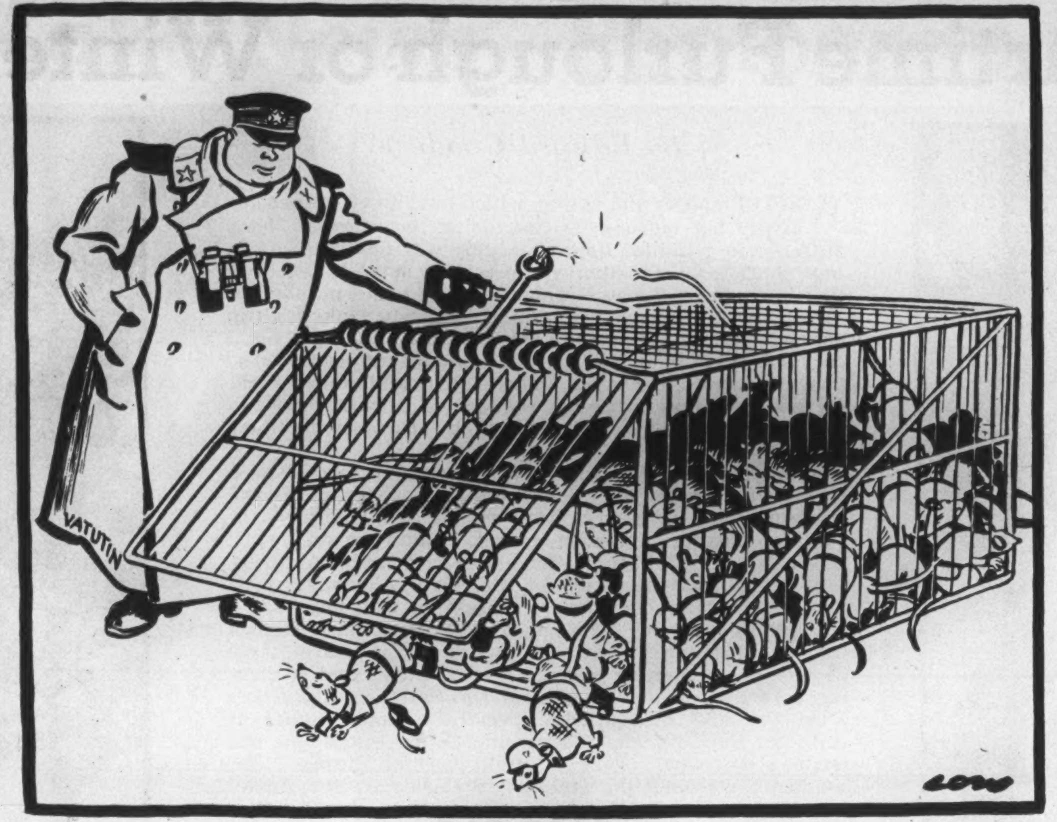


RAT-TRAP

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

British conquest of the United States by way of Windsor, Ont., in 1919. Lord Halifax could not possibly have been more explicit than he was in proclaiming his complete devotion to the principles of the individual sovereignty of the Commonwealth nations. The *Free Press* appears to think that the Commonwealth Nations are like drops of water on a windowpane, which if they get at all close together must inevitably merge into one. Yet in one single paragraph, in the middle of a two-column editorial entirely devoted to warning against the Halifax suggestions on the ground that they are bound to lead to the Hore-Belisha design, the *Free Press* accepts in principle the whole of what Lord Halifax was asking us to consider. "This does not mean", says the *Free Press*, "that there should be no defensive agreement between the whole Commonwealth and the United States, as there already is between Canada and the United States. An agreement for joint defence, which had no offensive purpose, and which all peace-loving nations could join, would not conflict with the larger objective of a world-wide league of free nations but would strengthen it." Well, Lord Halifax was proposing no more than a defensive agreement *among* the whole Commonwealth, with the possibility of the adhesion of the United States. Obviously any such agreement must take into cognizance the existing obligations (which are in no way inconsistent with the general policy of the United Kingdom) of Canada towards the U.S. Does it make such an enormous difference whether the United States is in on the original Commonwealth defensive agreement or not? Why this infuriating language, resorted to in the very next paragraph, about "the theory of naked power already laid down by Marshal Smuts and Lord Halifax"? Are there to be no considerations of power in the "agreement for joint defence"? If so, we feel a bit sorry for any nation that decides to rely upon it.

Of Immigration

THE current misunderstanding on the subject of immigration seems to arise largely out of a failure to realize that there may be two kinds of action concerned with the movement of considerable numbers of people from one country to another. That movement cannot be brought about without the action of the persons who move; but it may also not be brought about without a good deal of action on the part of persons or organizations or state agencies which deliberately set out to promote such movement. In other words there may be purely self-initiated immigration and there may be stimulated immigration, and the stimulation may be of greater or less degree.

In the years of the great influx of immigrants into Canada there was a great deal of stimulation, by railways, by land companies, by deliberately planned and extensively financed persuasive operations by the Dominion itself and by the provinces. So far as we are aware there is no intention on the part of any serious person in Canadian public life today to urge the resumption of the effort to maximize immigration by means of advertising and other methods of promotion, with a single exception for the case of immigration from the British Isles. There are people, and it seems possible that Premier Drew is among them, who think that it would not be a bad thing to stimulate an influx from that source. It is, we suspect, on this account that our fellow-citizens of French Canada, to whom this kind of immigration is just as objectionable as any other, are so vehemently demanding the exclusion of every kind of immigrant until some perfectly ideal state of economic-equilibrium is attained in the Dominion; for an exclusion law can be enacted by the Dominion, in which they are powerful, while an organization for the promotion of immigration can be operated by any province, and there are several in which their voting power is small.

Our own conviction, to which we hold very strongly, is that the artificial promotion of immigration is a mistake on several counts, one being that it is extremely liable to lead to a more rapid influx than the assimilative powers of the country can deal with, and another that it tends to bring in people who are not prepared to meet the requirements of their new homeland, and especially the requirement that they shall conform in the main to its social structure and ethical concepts.

On the other hand the erection of a more or less insuperable barrier all round the country to keep out people who of their own free will and without any solicitation have decided that they want to settle in Canada and become Canadian citizens—that Canada is the kind of country in which they can live the kind of lives they want to live—seems to us both an inhumane and an unwise policy. We cannot share the confidence of our French-Canadian friends, that the Canadian birth-rate alone will ensure to this country the population that it needs in order to defend its heritage and effect the full development of its resources. We should like therefore to see a reasonable minimum of restrictions against the entry of voluntary immigrants, and a reasonable minimum or better a total abandonment of all efforts to "sell" Canada to outsiders of every kind.

We have no desire to see three million people brought into this country in ten years, which seems to be assumed to be the objective of every defender of "immigration" at the present time. But we have equally no desire to see a million people, who would like to enter this country during the next ten years and who want to become Canadians in the fullest sense, kept out of it by the kind of immigration restrictions which were being advocated in Parliament in the last three weeks by almost every speaker on the subject. If we refuse to let anybody into *our* country we have no right to expect anybody else to let us into *their* country; and a Canada in which everybody is there by compulsion does not appeal to us as the kind of country in which Canadians are likely to want to live.

Ontario Hansard

THE proposal has been made by Mr. C. H. Millard, member of the Ontario Legislature for York West, that the debates of the Legislature should be recorded in a Hansard report. There is a great deal to be said in favor of this proposal, and only one thing against it, namely that it costs money, which must be extracted from the taxpayers. On the whole, we suggest, such a report would be likely to save much more than it costs by expediting the proceedings and by increasing the sense of responsibility and dignity on the part of the members. Representatives who know that anything they say will be officially recorded and may be used against them at some future time are bound to be much more careful.

There is a further argument in favor of this reporting, in the severe limitations under which the daily press is at present suffering. The amount of newsprint at its disposal is so much reduced, and the amount of news of an urgent character is so greatly increased, that the utterances of legislators, unless upon some tremendously exciting subject, have scarcely any chance of getting into the news columns; and the things which are of an exciting character are by no means the things upon which it is most important that the public should be informed.

Mr. Millard has a special interest in the matter, because he belongs to a party whose policies are viewed with undisguised hostility by practically the whole of the newspaper press, with the result that when he and his colleagues say anything wise it is usually ignored, whereas when they say anything foolish it is played up with large headlines. In these circumstances the public is hardly likely to be able to form from the newspapers a really balanced judgment of the policies which the CCF advocates or attacks. The debates at Queen's Park this session are pretty certain to be of the liveliest interest to all Canadians, and we should welcome any development which will make it easier for us all to know what is really said on both sides.

Ontario Education

THE steps taken last week by Mr. Drew for the reconstruction of the Education Department of the province of Ontario are excellent. Dr. Althouse is an outstandingly progressive and broad-minded educationist whom, it is well known, the late Minister of Education would have greatly liked to get into his organization but was unable to. Under his guidance, and with the experienced men whom he will have around him, Ontario should be able to look forward to an era of modernization which may add rather substantially to the provincial expenditures, but should repay the added cost in a very few years by a marked improvement in the intellectual quality of the new citizens. It is the firm conviction of this journal that no money *wisely* spent on education is ever wasted. There is no such thing as a community which spends too much money on education; the only danger is that of spending it on the wrong kind of education, or in a way which will not produce the right kind.

Election Themes

THE Toronto City Council has been shying off for two weeks, up to the time of our going to press, from passing a resolution of congratulation to the various forces for the guidance of public opinion which it regards as being responsible for electing the present members and defeating the candidates, obviously much less desirable in the opinion of the Council, who opposed them. It is possible that before these lines are read it may have got around to passing the resolution, but we rather doubt it; for there is an omission in the list of opinion-makers which leaps to the eye and which nonetheless cannot, we suspect, be remedied. The resolution makes no mention of Reliable Exterminators and its doughty proprietor, Mr. Sanderson; and it is unlikely to make any mention of them because writs for libel have been taken out against the firm by certain candidates who were not elected, on account of statements made concerning them in an advertisement on the eve of the election.

THE PASSING SHOW

A CHANGE in the Russian educational system has established finishing schools for young girls. The first thing they learn to finish is Germans.

•

Hitler has offered prizes for war inventions. What he is looking for is a good substitute for intuition.

•

A twelve-year-old schoolboy was found drunk in the class room at Windsor, but we think he was probably driven to it by algebra.

•

A plague has broken out in Turkey. And just when we are beginning to get that one in Europe under control.

•

A lady postman in Durham, England, delivers the mail each day in a baby carriage. Bundles from Heaven can now probably come by parcel post.

•

Ducks are said to waddle because their legs are placed so far back on their bodies. In humans it is usually caused by too much overhang aft.

•

There is talk now of using old motor tires to make rubber soles for shoes. A good slogan might be: "Chop up the old balloons and you'll be walking on air!

•

What the Government is really trying to do is to find a way to freeze the country's votes the way they were in 1940.

•

We are indebted to the *New Commonwealth* for the description of Mr. Bracken as "the little man who isn't there".

•

Montreal *Star* says that Tarte's words, "Elections are not won by prayers," "were nevertheless true in their day." We implore the *Star* to let us know the date at which they ceased to be true.

•

After all, if the Ukraine does send us a diplomat or two, it will be nice if the kind of Canadian Ukrainians who sympathize with the Ukrainian government have some halls in which to entertain them.

•

A Montreal magistrate sent a man to jail for wearing a military uniform two weeks after he was discharged. We suspect there are some Montreal magistrates who would have liked to send him to jail for wearing it before he was discharged.

•

Foggy Morning

WHAT? Seven o'clock? I counted the chime,
And fierce was the shock. There was scarcely the time
For the eight o'clock train. I was booked for that one.
The fact was too plain. I must hustle and run.

I shaved in two sweeps. I showered and dried;
Made coffee in leaps and poured it inside;
Found goloshes and hat (I was all in a glow.)
In six minutes flat I was ready to go.

My watch, had it stopped? No, 'twas ticking and live.
All earnestness dropped. It was TWENTY TO FIVE!
Don't DREAM of the time. It will fill you with dread.
You'll feel like a dime—and go back to bed.

J.E.M.

•

An opinion poll says that Canadians still want Senate reform. Yes, and milder winters and mosquito-less summers and apples without cores.

•

The tax on excess profits should obviously not be too high. There is no profit in excess taxes.

•

Nobody seems to be paying much attention to Marshal Petain. We hope Mussolini—if alive—sends him a postcard occasionally.

•

A member of Parliament wants no screwballs admitted to the country. But Parliament is the outstanding proof that we can raise our own.

•

Mr. Justice Forest has now decided that a husband (in Quebec) is not liable for his wife's purchases on credit of "goods which are not essential to the family life and are disproportionate to the husband's standard of living." Every husband in Quebec from now on will have to commit his own extravagances.

For That Wartime Furlough or Winter Week End!

By Edward Goodeve

WINTER sports and skiing, which have in effect become really big business in Canada in recent years, have suffered to a limited degree only by wartime restrictions and shortages. In other respects they have taken on a new meaning. In our present-day wartime manner of living, reconditioning of the mind and body ranks high in current planning, especially among those contemplating a furlough, civilian or military. It is important also to those busy executives, engineers, industrialists and others working endless hours to provide the sinews of war. Rest and relaxation are as essential to their efficiency as their daily diet.

Even though 'going south' to Florida, Virginia or Nassau is 'out' for the duration, thousands of Canadians are realizing that a winter holiday can be as attractive as a summer vacation, and even more so in many cases.

'Where to go', is the question asked by many not entirely familiar with Canada's winter sports playground.

If we must have winter, we might as well have snow . . . lots of snow . . . deep and dry. That about describes Canada's number one winter resort area 'The Laurentians' . . . an area beginning just north of Montreal and stretching across the central region of the Province of Quebec. From the time you board the specially equipped mountain trains at Park Avenue Station, in Montreal, it is like entering a new world . . . a bit of old Norman France. The conductor calls out the stations: St. Sauveur, Ste. Adèle, Ste. Marguerite, Val Morin, Val David, Ste. Agathe, Ste. Jovite, Mt. Tremblant. In the space of less than fifty miles you touch most all of the popular ski points in this great winter playground.

Regarded by many as Canada's 'Tyrol', the Laurentians are geographically known as the World's oldest mountain range. It is a rolling type of terrain, with very few steep precipices, long open hills, miles of marked ski trails.

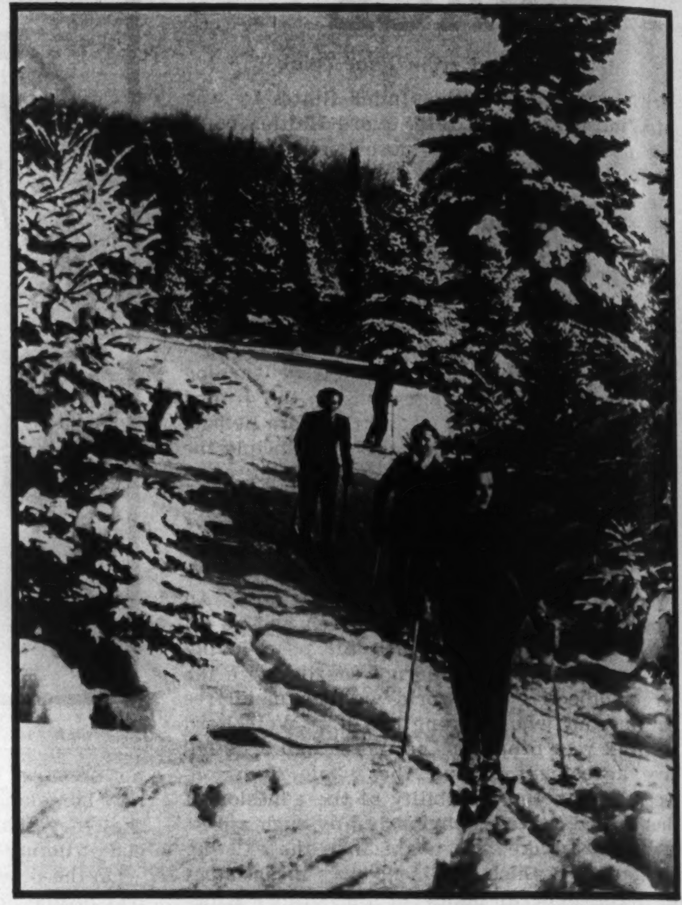
Until a few years ago the native life of the 'habitants' was almost a desolate one throughout the long winter season, and they were snowed in virtually to their housetops for four to five months. As skiing and winter sports became increasingly popular, it changed the whole life of these people, and the 'season' in the Laurentians meant thousands of winter sports addicts, American and Canadian, descending on these villages like locusts. At the small mountain stations you will hear an odd mixture of "cheerio," "Comment ça va," "Hello there," "Bonjour," and "Track". Big red sleighs will take you to a modern resort or a quaint French pension (Boarding house).

While skiing is possibly the most indulged in sport at this snow fairyland, there are many other attractions for both young and old, for deep snow thrills, or just energy-restoring rest. A ride in a one-horse-open sleigh is almost as popular as spending hours on an open sun deck. Either way you can get that coveted winter suntan.

For the more active, modern ski lifts located at principal points throughout this terrain, whisk you quickly to the top of open slopes where you can enjoy downhill running to your heart's content. Then there is trail skiing on miles of 'cruise type' trails, leading from one point to another, or just circling back to your starting point.

To the old-timer however, the crowd has changed in this Laurentian winter vacation land. Today more than 50% of guests and visitors are men in the Forces, their wives and their families . . . some on furlough, some on embarkation leave, some returning from distant lands for a well-deserved rest. Last week at Ste. Marguerite's one could talk to a bearded officer of the Royal Navy back from years on the Atlantic, a young Canadian who had just returned from three years on a corvette, two R.C.A.F. boys who had done well in the battle of Britain, a Dieppe hero, two lieutenants of the U.S. Navy, an R.A.F. Ferry Command officer and his bride on their honeymoon. These are typical of the winter vacationers of today.

There's fun and exercise on Laurentian trails. Steep difficult runs are varied by such easy slopes as this.



The valleys awaken to voices and laughter as skiers break new trails through snow-covered firs and spruce.

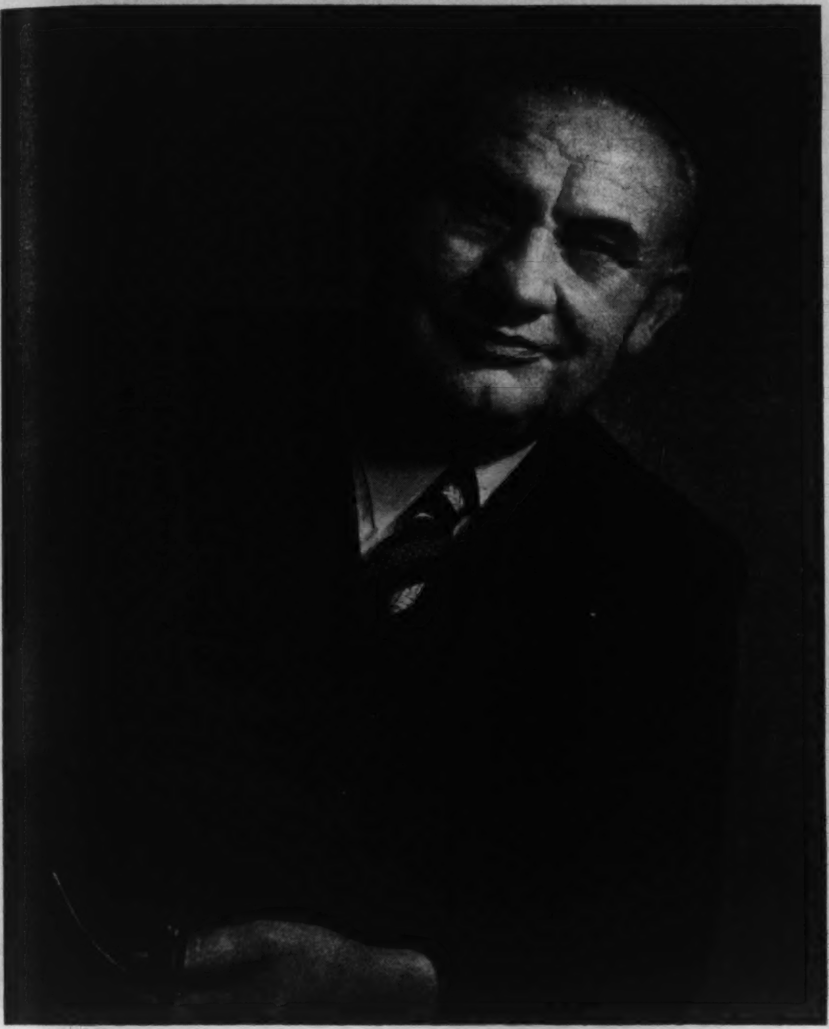
They're neither too young nor too old! Besides, who minds an occasional tumble in soft feathery snow?

Time out for a breather and to soak-in the sunshine. Here's one way of getting that coveted winter suntan.

Ski tows whisk you quickly to the top of the slope, ready for another downhill run.

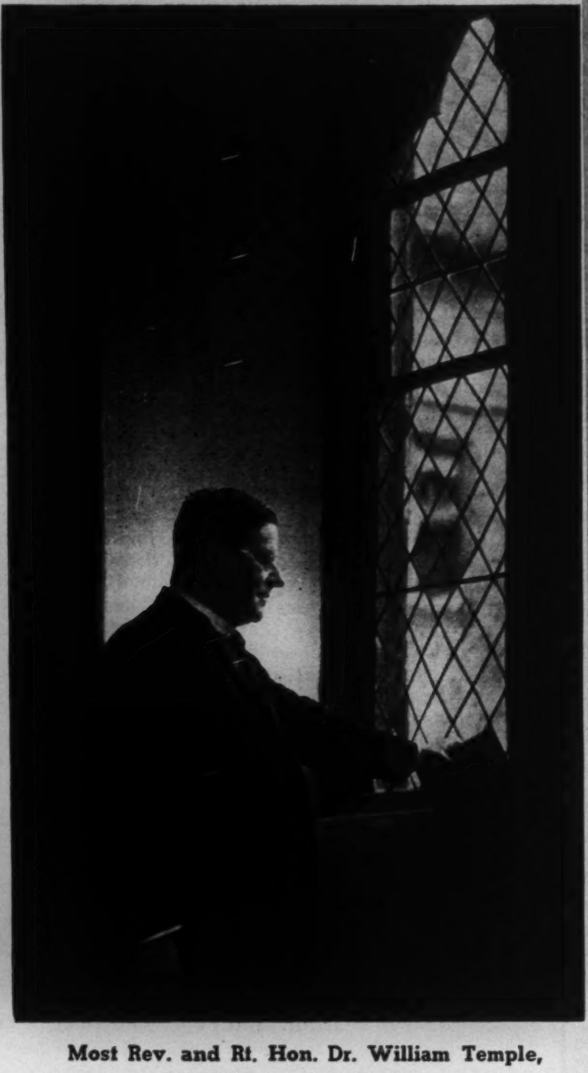
Relaxing in deep easy chairs before a cheery fire completes the "winter furlough" cure.

Men Who Make News—Photographed by Karsh



**Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labor and National Services.**

**Major-General R. E. Laycock, D.S.O.,
Chief of Combined Operations.**



**Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Dr. William Temple,
Archbishop of Canterbury.**

CREDIT for mobilizing Britain's industrial army goes to dynamic Ernest Bevin, England's No. 1 working man, who entered the war cabinet in 1940 as Minister of Labor and National Services. Bevin rates as one of Britain's most powerful labor leaders, by virtue of his position as General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, with membership of 600,000 and reserves of nearly £1,000,000, but held no political office up until 1940 when he was elected to Parliament.

Sometimes called the "smartest practical economist in England", he has the complete confidence of the workers. If Ernie tells them they must work longer hours and forego some of their hard-won concessions for the sake of greater war production, they do so. For Bevin has also said: "We are winning the people's war; we must make sure of winning the people's peace." They know he has the habit of keeping his word.

Unlike Ernest Bevin, Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, can scarcely recall a time when he was not concerned with politics. He started life as a cockney errand boy in a London shop. Today he is Chairman of the British Labor Party and frequently has been mentioned as Labor's choice for prime minister.

In 1940 "our 'Erbert", as Minister of Home Security, took over the job of organizing England's Civilian Defence, including fire services and air-raid precautions, a position which gave him almost dictatorial powers over most civilian life.

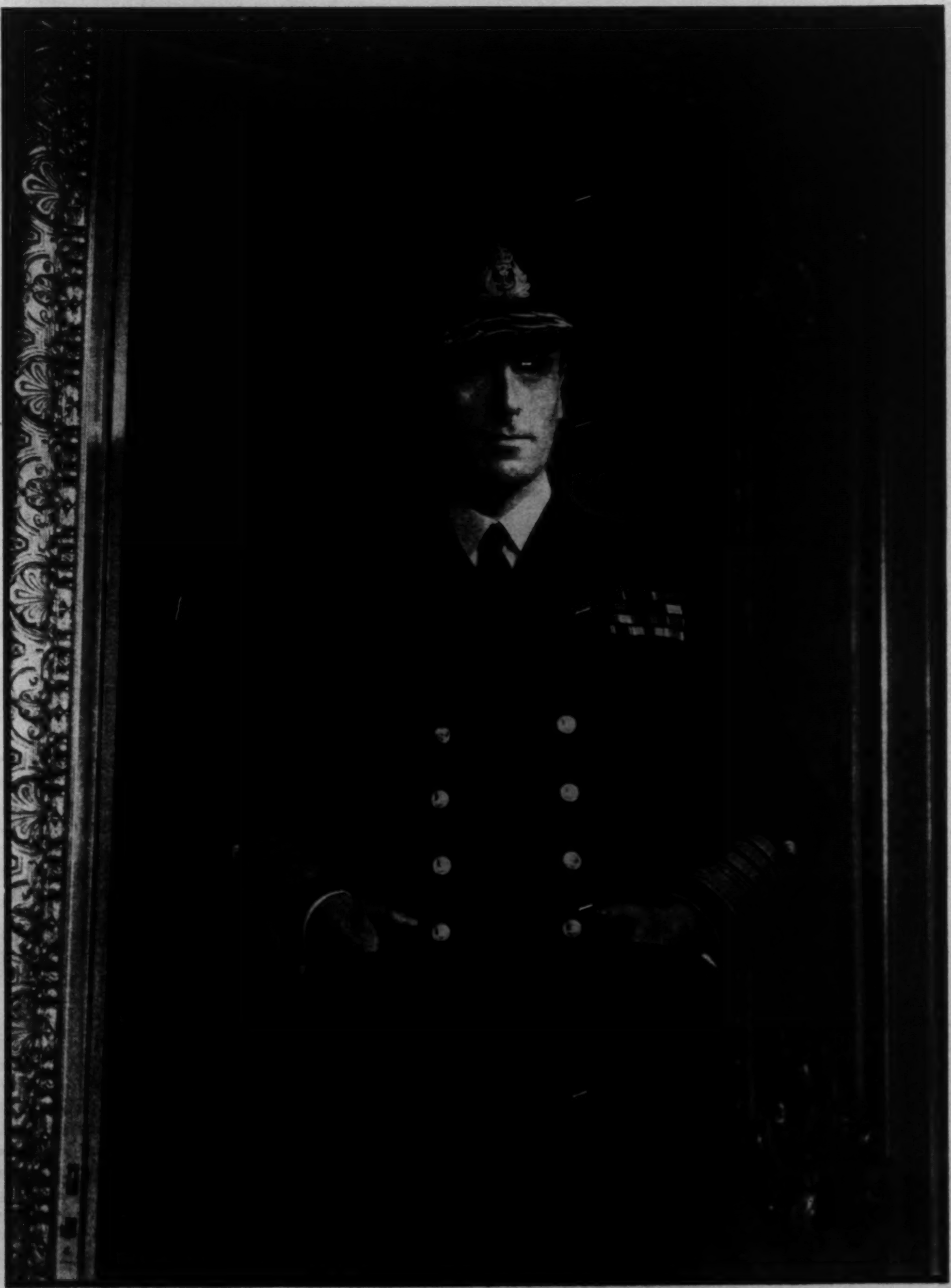
By posing Lord Louis Mountbatten in a doorway that resembles an ornate gold frame, Karsh brought out by subtle contrast the strength of the fighter's jaw and the characteristic level glance of a seaman's eyes. "Lord Louie", as his men call him, deserves that vindication. Trouble is, most people remember only the "gold frame"—the fact that he's the King's cousin, that he married the "richest girl in the world."

The truth is he looks like a moving picture naval officer and oddly enough in this war he has done just the things the movies expect of its naval heroes. On three different occasions he brought crippled destroyers limping into port after days and nights of running battle with German subs and dive bombers. This was the man whom Churchill appointed Chief of Combined Operations in 1942. Now as Supreme Commander for Southeast Asia he can be counted upon to put the big punch in the push against the Japs.

His successor, as Chief of Combined Operations is Major General R. E. ("Lucky") Laycock, D.S.O. He and a sergeant were the only two of the party which made the Commando raid on Rommel's Libya headquarters in 1940 to regain British lines, and then only after a desert trek of 40 days.

These portraits by Mr. Karsh are among those showing next week at Simpson's, in Toronto.

**Rt. Hon. Herbert S. Morrison, P.C., M.P.,
Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security.**



**Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, D.S.O.,
Allied Supreme Commander for Southeast Asia.**

"No Commitments" Won't Work for Britain Now

By H. N. FIELDHOUSE

In a preceding article last week Professor Fieldhouse of the University of Manitoba pointed out that the complete independence of the Dominions is as fully taken for granted in the United Kingdom as in the Dominions themselves. The real issues are: What will the Dominions do with their independence, and what policies are open to Britain in a world in which the Dominions are independent?

In this article it is pointed out that the "no commitments" attitude works all right between nations, both of which are "safe" from sudden attack, but not between nations one of which is safe while the other is, as Britain now is, exposed to such attack.

IN DISCUSSING the Commonwealth, it is fashionable (the repetition has sometimes become a little wearisome) to point out that the bonds which link the Commonwealth nations together are entirely informal; to cast a pitying glance at foreigners who find this informality baffling; and then to argue—foreigners notwithstanding — that this informality is a unique source of strength. It is claimed not only that the bonds are none the less strong for being invisible, but that they are strong *because* they are invisible. The British nations, it is said, make no specific promises to each other in time of peace but, when the storms blow up, they stand (or most of them stand) together.

That the position thus described is, roughly, true does not mean, unfortunately, that it has not got its drawbacks; and those who constantly dwell upon the informality of the Commonwealth relationship are in very real danger of making it into a fetish at the very time when the conditions which made it possible are disappearing. In the middle of the 20th century, a British Commonwealth whose members push their independence of each other to the point at which they decline—until the guns have actually gone off—to say whether they will co-operate or not (and if so, how) runs the risk of becoming as much an anachronism as the centralised empire which it replaced.

The expression of the idea of informal relations, in terms of policy, is "no commitments", and the most obvious fact about policies of "no commitments" is that they are naturally favored by nations which are safe, and naturally mistrusted by nations which are exposed. Exposed nations—nations who know that war means that, immediately on its outbreak, a powerful enemy will be flung against their frontiers—cannot deal in "no commitments". They must deal in certainties. In deciding whether to resist an aggressor or to yield, they must know *beforehand* on whom, and on what, they can count. The consequences of miscalculation are too stark and final for them to do anything else.

Mistake Luck for Virtue

Nations which have the seas, or some other natural barrier, between them and an aggressor can support a considerable infusion of vagueness, and leave a larger margin of uncertainty, in their foreign policies. They can even stumble into war without either diplomatic or military preparation, because their geographical position gives them a second chance; the chance to prepare for war after it has begun. Such nations are the world's lucky ones, and that they should take advantage of their geographic good fortune is legitimate enough. The trouble comes when they mistake their good luck for virtue, and when they expect exposed nations to see matters from the same point of view.

It is here that the "no commitments" policy carries the seeds of its own defeat. When a safe nation, A, and an exposed nation, B, have a common interest in opposing a probable aggressor, A will invariably try to persuade B to persist in this common policy without itself giving B any absolute pledge of help beforehand, and the nemesis of this policy comes when B declines to be used in this way any longer. When one ally is in an exposed position, and the other relatively safe, there will always be a point at which the exposed partner begins to feel that, in what is supposed to be a common effort, he is bearing a disproportionate share of the risks; and when that point is reached it will require the greatest skill on the part of the safe partner to hold the exposed one to the common line. If, at this point, the safe partner persists in a policy of "no commitments", the discontent of the exposed partner will be likely to turn into active resentment.

Old Pattern

This was the pattern of Anglo-French relations between 1904 and 1936, and the pattern has been repeating itself as between North America and Britain since 1933. Before 1914 and again between 1919 and 1936, Britain attempted to preserve the Entente with France without giving her any definite pledges. Official France, though with many misgivings, decided to be content with this informal arrangement, but from the first—from 1904 on—a considerable body of Frenchmen doubted whether British friendship was worth having on those terms.

They saw that, under those conditions, German hostility would be certain but that help from Britain would be uncertain, and they were not prepared to stake the existence of France upon such a gamble. By 1936, Frenchmen of this opinion had become the majority, with consequences which were made plain in 1940, and when Britain was driven to attempt, at the last moment, to hold France in line by proposing a union of the two countries, she was, in effect, registering the bankruptcy of "no commitments".

Since 1933, this pattern has been repeating itself as between North America and Britain. Just as Britain sought to use France as her first line of defence without committing herself *beforehand* to support of France, so North America has sought to use Britain as her first line of defence without committing herself *beforehand* to support of Britain; and just as the deference of "official" France towards Britain concealed the fact that a growing body of French opinion increasingly resented the assumption that France would always be content to expose herself without definite commitments from Britain, so the deference of "official" Britain towards North America conceals the fact that an important body of English opinion resents the assumption that Britain will always be content to expose herself without definite commitments from North America.

The exchange of public amiabilities should not lead any one to ignore the impression which was stamped on British minds by the experience of 1933-39 when Britain was urged to fight by Americans who intended themselves to stay neutral, and by Canadian nationalists who at the same time steadily declined to commit themselves to support Britain if she should fight.

Those whose instincts are for "no commitments" tend to assume that all's well that ends well. They would argue that although the Dominions declined to concert a common defence policy before war began, they did in fact (except Eire) stand to-

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gether once war was afoot. They point out that although the United States would promise nothing beforehand, she has in fact become our ally since. But both from the point of view of Great Britain, and from the point of view of the common interest in *preventing*—as distinct from *winning*—the war, these facts are irrelevant.

Pacts Prevent War

From the point of view of world peace it is surely obvious that a Commonwealth - American coalition built up after Germany has struck is a very different thing from the same coalition built up in time to deter Germany from striking at all. From the point of view of Britain, the fact which has impressed British minds and which, therefore, is likely to guide Britain's post-war policies, is not what the Dominions or the U.S. have done since 1939 and 1941 respectively, but the fact that neither friend nor foe could have any certainty as to what they would do, in the crucial period when Germany was making up her mind to attack and Britain and France were making up their minds whether, and on what line, to resist.

This ominous repetition of the pattern of safe and exposed partners should give us pause because Britain has now passed from the ranks of the safe to those of the exposed nations. The British Commonwealth in its 19th century pattern was made possible by two conditions:—(1) that, except at rare intervals, continental Europe balanced itself, so that Britain was free to give her chief interest to the development of her interests overseas: (2) that all the Great Powers were confined to Europe. Both these conditions have now disappeared.

The last century saw the Great Powers mark themselves off from the small powers: today, there is a further differentiation among the former Great Powers. Germany and Russia so outdistance all others that Europe cannot balance itself unless Britain forms part of the balance, not intermittently as hitherto, but all the time. At the same time, two Great Powers, the U.S. and Japan, have arisen in flank and rear of Britain's overseas position; and these two factors, taken together, set British statesmanship a stark dilemma. For the last twenty years should have satisfied anyone that for Britain to play an active part in the collective security of Europe, and at the same time to nurse American goodwill—the goodwill, that is, of a people which, being safe, can indulge in lengthy periods of pacifism and isolationism, during which it is disposed to frown upon any attempt by Britain to look to her defences—is a task to baffle statesmanship.

Can't Afford Luxury Now

What Britain will do in this situation is a matter for her to decide, but what she decides will obviously be powerfully influenced by what the Dominions and the U.S. do, and for them, the starting point must be the realization that policies of "no commitments", appropriate to the days of safety, will be a luxury which a Britain whose safety has disappeared will be unable to afford; and that the attempt to use Britain as the first line of Commonwealth and American defence, without giving her the certainty of effective support, will invite the same nemesis as attended the same policy when practiced by Britain towards France. The real question, both for the independent Dominions and for the U.S., is whether they are, severally or collectively, vitally interested, for reasons political, economic or spiritual, in the survival of Great Britain as their first line of defence. If they are, they will have to consider what are the minimum commitments which will induce Britain to continue in what must be for her an onerous role.

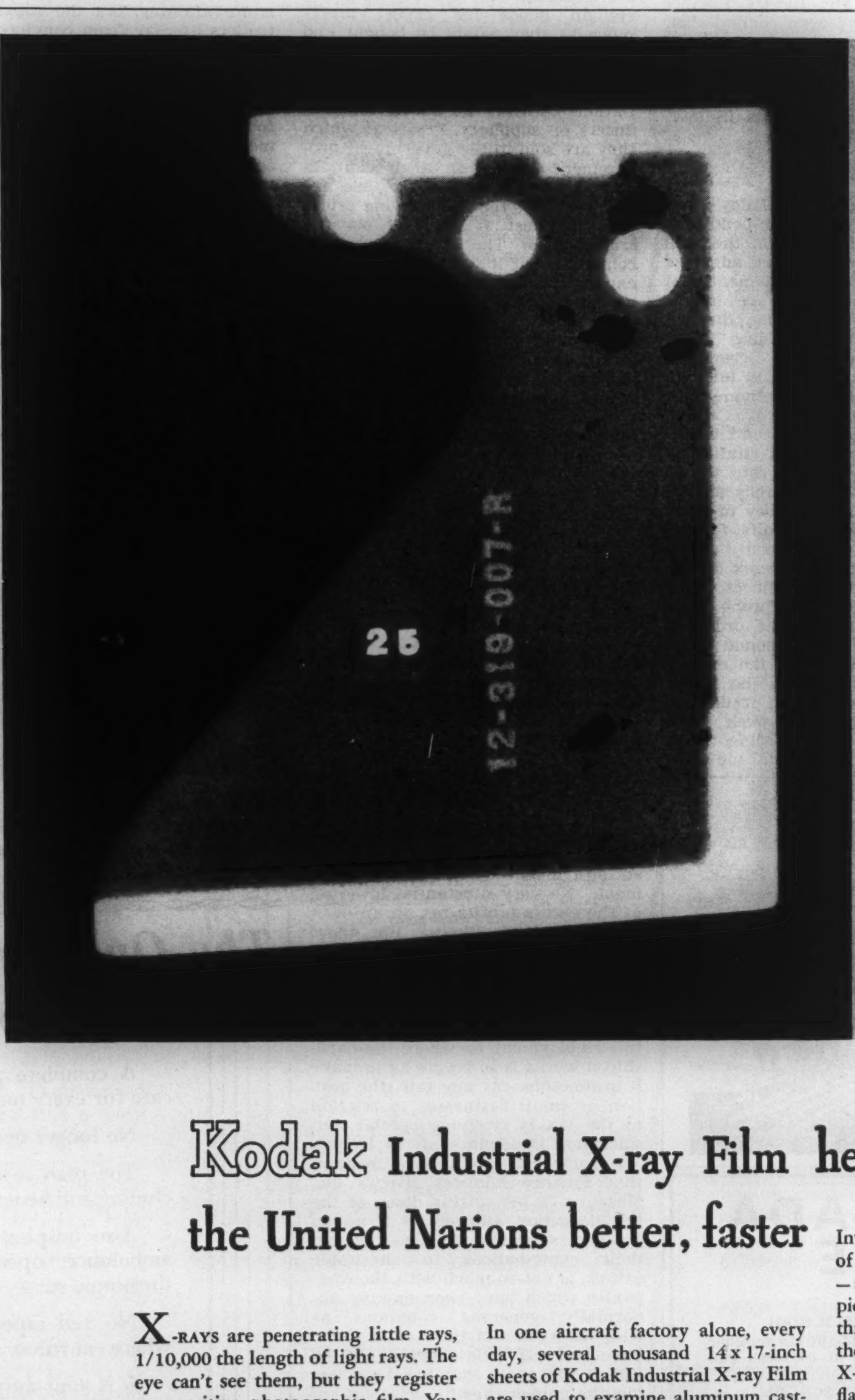
What form could commitments take inside the Commonwealth? The various British nations have some interests which are common, and other interests which diverge. Australia and New Zealand may share interests which are not immediately common to Canada, and Britain and Canada may share interests which are not immediately common to South Africa—and so on. Why not, then, bilateral treaties which would embody such interests as are common—an Anglo-South African treaty, an Anglo-Canadian treaty, according as common ground may dictate? The Commonwealth nations are each sovereign and independent. Why should they not, as do all sovereign states, enter into treaty relations? To say that they should not do so, is to take the position—a curious one, surely — that all other sovereign states may enter into specific treaties with each other, but that the British nations are debarred from doing so by the fact that they were formerly part of a single empire.

Such a method would seem to have three advantages. Firstly, no one could urge that it was designed to undermine Dominion independence, since each member of the Commonwealth would commit itself only to such engagements as it conceived to be in its own interests. Secondly, it would remove the paralysing uncertainty which waits upon policies of "no commitments". Each partner would know upon what it could reckon and upon what it could not. Thirdly, it would remove what would seem to have been the great drawback to the method of procedure by Imperial Conferences; the drawback that the need for the Conferences always to evolve a formula upon which all the partners could agree meant in effect finding the formula which was acceptable to the least co-operative.

Two objections to this suggestion may be anticipated. The first is that intra-Commonwealth engagements would conflict with plans for a world organisation. With the best will in the world, it is difficult to take this objection seriously. One has yet to hear it suggested that the defence arrangements into which Canada entered with the United States at Ogdensburg are incompatible with a world organisation, and it is difficult to see why a Canadian-United Kingdom agreement—limited to matters of common and equal interest—should be viewed in any different light.

The second objection is that intra-Commonwealth arrangements would create a British "bloc" which would be resented by the rest of the world. One confesses to a certain impatience with this argument. It amounts to saying that all other sovereign states may join whatever unions they please but that the British nations—by a singular self-denying ordinance—must refrain from doing so. Those Canadians who use this argument against a British "bloc" are, very largely, the same Canadians who wish to see Canada join the Pan-American organisation which, by the same reasoning, would stand equally condemned as an American "bloc".

In fact, the proposal is not for a "bloc" but for separate treaties. Britain and Canada might enter into an arrangement to which South Africa would not be a party; Britain and South Africa might enter into an arrangement to which Australia might not be a party. But in any case, the suggestion that "the world" would be alarmed at the strengthening of the bonds which link the Commonwealth is simply not true. Our enemies would be alarmed, but the rest of the world would rejoice.



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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Aids to Business are the Chief Order of the Day at Ottawa

By G. C. WHITTAKER

THINGS like the McNaughton mystery and the Halifax interjection are only the specks of spice that occur occasionally on the day-to-day dish of national affairs at Ottawa. They titillate the palate, but the nation would be undernourished if it failed to consume the meat and potatoes and vitamin-laden carrots and cabbage underneath. Consider then a few of the every-day items that have appeared on the menu or that have been cooking in government kitchens over the past week or two while the public has been turning on its tongue the tastier morsels introduced by the Empire-minded British Ambassador to the United States and the retired Commander of the Canadian army in Britain.

Body-building items selected for the purpose of strengthening the national economy for the job of reconversion and reconstruction predominate among the plain-food dishes. Thus, Minister MacKinnon's Trade and Commerce Department has set up a Canadian Export Board, the function of which is to make a start in resuscitating export trade in civilian goods while the war is still going on. And Mr. MacKinnon's Department and Mr. Ilsley's Finance Department have been pooling their abilities to devise a new means of stimulating export business when the war is over—the method of guaranteeing Canadian exporters against loss through bad accounts in markets abroad.

Relief for Business

At the same time Mr. Ilsley's taxation experts have been pondering the most urgent aspects of the need of tax relief for business, admitted at the opening of Parliament last month, and now there are indications that they will come through with a plan for releasing small enterprises from the cramping effect of the excess profits tax. In the realm of higher economy the mystery-men of Bank of Canada have made an advance contribution to the country's war-end vitality by lowering its re-discount rate to the chartered banks and thereby signalling a reconstruction policy of reasonably easy capital credits for reconversion and development.

These are initial payments on the promises of aids to business given in the Speech from the Throne. They come pretty much in the order of urgency. One of the economic needs of the period preceding the end of the war, for example, is the initial revival of normal export trade. In these letters the other week mention was made of steps being taken to restore and expand the trade commissioner and commercial intelligence services of the Trade and Commerce Department. The creation of the new Export Board is aimed at carrying this program further.

The immediate purpose is to remove as far as possible the export business in civilian goods from the conditions attending the export of war supplies. With practically all trade in the buying countries as well as in this country under wartime controls export business must remain in the hands of the government while the war lasts, but from now on there will be an approach to an approximation of normal conditions.

The Export Board, consisting of permanent officials of Trade and Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries Departments, will buy and sell civilian goods for export pretty much as they would be bought and sold commercially in a free market. Prices at which the goods are bought will be determined by negotiations between the Board and producers or suppliers. Prices at which they are sold to the government procurement agencies in other countries will be fixed by the Board, and are not to be less than the buying prices plus the cost of carrying out the transactions. The Board may add a commission if it wishes. Heretofore export transactions in goods required by other countries for non-war purposes have been lumped pretty much with the supply of war goods, commercial considerations being almost entirely disregarded. The whole arrangement is much more civilian in character than the one which preceded it and so is a step along the way of a return to normal.

Still Cooking

The plan for government underwriting of export accounts is still at the cooking stage but is due to come out of the oven any day. The aim is to avoid discouragement to enterprise in export business by providing protection for exporters against uncertainties of economic and business conditions in buying countries. Our information is that the plan is largely an adaptation of the British model which is preferred by Ottawa authorities to that of Washington.

The war has still too far to go for business to expect to share very broadly or deeply in the promised easing of business taxation for the encouragement of war-end development. No very substantial lowering of the excess profits tax on an overall scale seems likely. But there appears to be some prospect of relief where this tax is clearly likely to operate as a deterrent to war-end developments which would contribute to the overriding objective of full employment, or where the hardship it works is so severe as to make it inequitable. At any rate, the position of small businesses in relation to the tax is receiving special consideration in advance of the budget.

Here it may be well to mention that Finance Minister Ilsley's displeasure, in his cutting down of the tax deduction allowed to firms in the excess profits tax class against their contributions to charitable causes, is not so much with the companies which have been making abnormally generous donations as with the agents of these causes who have had too little thought for the life of the goose that has been laying the golden eggs.

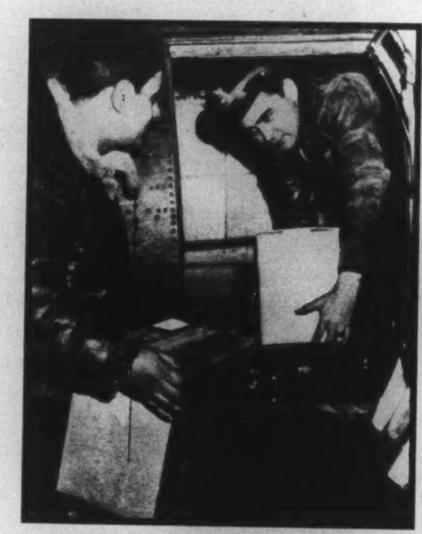
Charities' Agents Did It

Mr. Ilsley's announcement that in budget legislation retroactive to Feb. 1, he would limit these tax deductions to forty per cent of the amount of donations followed on his becoming aware that agents for some of the charities were using, as a lever for persuading company heads to give much more than they normally would give, the fact that eighty or eighty-five per cent of what they gave out of their excess profits would go to the government if they didn't hand it over to the charities. His reaction was the same as it was a year or so ago when some lines of business employed too openly the same argument in their sales approach to excess profits tax firms. As he saw it, either the public treasury stood to be deprived of what was due it, or ordinary taxpayers would have to make up the deficiency resulting from the successful aggressiveness of the charity canvassers.

Reverting to our introductory allusion to the national menu, it would seem to be in order to caution householders against reckless expenditure of their meat ration coupons in expectation that meat rationing will be lifted as a result of the current congestion in coldstorage warehouses.

The Meat Surplus

At the time of writing there has not been a decision, as far as we know, against the freeing of meats from rationing, but the supply controllers are far from convinced that the time has come when such a move can safely be made. They think the meat surplus is temporary and may be over within three or four months. Britain needs more meat from Canada than has been sent over recently, and the allocation of a very few additional ships for meat shipments would quickly ease the storage situation. Also, with a meat shortage looming below the border it is felt that it would not be entirely diplomatic to allow Canadians to gorge themselves.



Dried serum prepared from blood donated by civilians in Canada is seen here on the last stage of its journey by plane to the fighting front.

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The Last Thirty Miles Have Beaten Nazis

By RICHARD ROWE

It is the final push, or rather the final indomitable Allied resistance, that has defeated Germany's plans for a lightning victory in this war.

Five or six times during the war the enemy has been within sight of his goal. He stood thirty miles from the Sussex Downs, thirty miles west of Moscow and even closer to Leningrad, but each time the human calculation failed him.

HOW comes it that after preparing for a short war, on a scale and with a thoroughness never seen before, Germany to-day enters the longest war ever to befall the Reich? Hitler and Company set out with Napoleon's motto emblazoned on their banners: "When you can use lightning, it is better than cannon." It is the measure of the turning wheel that the sole comfort they now offer their followers are mystery cannons on the Channel coast.

The experience of this war must be particularly galling to Hitler and his advisers for on maps and on paper they came far nearer to victory than the Kaiser ever did. Though ultimately their defeat will be caused by the superior force of the Allied combination, they cannot even claim this as the main cause for their setback and disasters.

Militarily all their calculations went right. Not once, but five or six times, the German military leaders were within sight of their goal. They stood 30 miles from the Sussex Downs, even closer to Leningrad. They drew an encircling arc 30 miles west of Moscow. They were but 30 miles from the Grozny oil that enabled Russian tanks to keep moving. Thirty miles more at El Alamein would have put Rommel on the high road to Cairo and Suez.

At sea the same story was told. Sinkings of Allied ships rose to over 800,000 tons a month while replacements were far below this figure. A little more, on the German reckoning, and the supplies flowing across the seas would not sustain any recovery. Now that the November figures of under 70,000 tons of Allied merchantmen sunk are accompanied by new constructions in the United States alone of over a million tons of shipping, the full turn of the wheel is equally apparent; and the same goes for war in the air.

Unreasonable Faith

But what can never be stressed too much is that the German plan was frustrated not by this great Allied offensive now getting under way, but on those last 30 miles when unreasonable faith prevailed, when tired New Zealanders used a trickle of new guns, when Siberian troops rushed to the battlefield of Moscow and Red Guards to that of Stalingrad, and when our seamen sailed the seas in a constant gamble with death.

It was this calculation that went awry in the greatest and most meticulous military plan ever drawn up. This incalculable spirit of the people—and little else——turned Germany's revolutionary theory of war from success to failure.

The Germans knew, and calculated accordingly, that their one hope of victory rested on a short total war, settled before the Allies ever reached their own state of preparedness. The idea was not the product of any wild intuition, but emerged gradually among the German military experts who had made a detailed study of the battle of Verdun.

Many high German officers were intrigued by the failure of that attack which had been prepared in the greatest detail and with all the required strength. After a great deal of research and discussion—much of it carried on in the specialized periodicals of the Army—they concluded that the whole battle of Verdun had been falsely orientated.

The Verdun plan had been calculated on the traditional method of proceeding from one tactical objective to another, eliminating each in turn, before concentrating on the strategic objective—Verdun.

The Blitzkrieg Theory

So emerged the theory of the Blitzkrieg, or the strategic assault as it was then called.

The essence of the strategic assault was to be found in the deep break-through of the enemy defence, followed by the rolling up of his front and the annihilation of his force. The progress of the theory and practice of the Blitz can be traced from its first practice in Spain until its height was reached in Russia.

In Spain the break-through averaged two miles a day for 100 miles, and later four miles for 180 miles. In Poland on the Warsaw front the Germans advanced 150 miles at an average of 12 miles a day, on the Brest-Litovsk front 250 miles at an average of 22 miles.

In the Battle of France the pace increased from an average of 14 miles a day in Belgium to thirty miles in the final break-through. Since then the daily average has been achieved only in the fighting in the desert. In the Balkan campaign, however, the German attack went further than any before it. It covered 360 miles at a daily average of 18 miles.

This was also the pace of the first attacks on Russia, though these went even deeper, extending at times to over 500 miles penetration.

The theory, therefore, seemed as perfect as anything witnessed in military affairs can be; its execution was ruthless and untrammelled by any restraints, and yet it failed on the crucial last stretch. Some answers have been suggested. The Germans had insufficient landing craft for a cross-Channel expedition, they were mystified by the British failure to understand that Britain had lost the war, Rommel's force was exhausted and short of supplies, and so on.

But what failed the Germans on the last lap in every one of their campaigns against Britain, Russia, at sea and in the air will be one of the fascinating topics of the future.

I can see some of the German ex-generals spending many post-war hours revising their previous studies of Verdun in the light of their experience on the Channel coast, before Leningrad and Moscow, and in the desert before Cairo.

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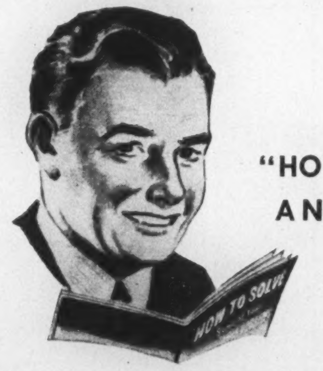

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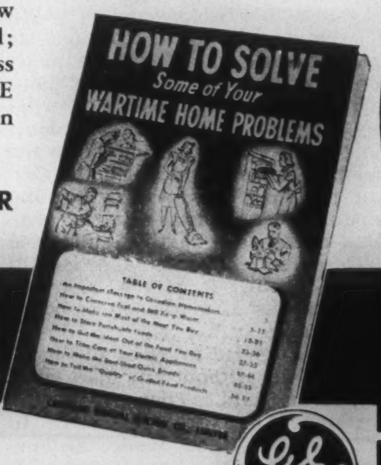

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BRITISH NEWS-LETTER

What to Tell the Germans: And What to Think of Franco Spain

By COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

(Cabled from England as part of the London News-Letter and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)

THE war in Europe is clearly moving to a climax. The whole German front south of the Pripet Marshes is sagging and swaying, and preparations for the invasion from Britain have been front page news for so many weeks that expectancy is at a height which could hardly be exceeded. Bombs rain down upon the German cities and the capital of the Reich and much is in ruins.

Nevertheless, we believe that though these military matters present and in perspective are dominant in the minds of most people, in the political sphere of the war events of even greater significance are taking shape. The Russian constitutional changes are clearly of first class importance. They coincide with the approach of the Russian armies to the Baltic and Balkan states. The Russian Commonwealth seems to be of all-are-welcome type, though precise details are lacking as to the conditions of membership.

Whether Dr. Benes inadvertently joined the club remains to be seen. It is a curious fact that whilst British statesmen are discussing the possibility of centralizing our Imperial affairs in the sphere of foreign policy (the possibility we think is somewhat remote from reality), Marshal Stalin is decentralizing his Empire. It may be that the Marshal has become alive to the tactical advantages of the system long established in Britain, which is always confusing to foreigners who seek to understand our apparatus of government. In this system, hitherto practised only by the British and the Chinese, nothing ever works as one might expect from the official description. For example, the Bank of England is technically and officially a private institution, and is in fact an appanage of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Board of Education, shortly to be abolished, never met, although its President is a Member of the Cabinet and in effect the Minister of Education.

"Unconditional Surrender"?

On reflection we think we are too boastful in arrogating to Britain and China a monopoly on this method of government. For in Russia of the recent past were the Comintern and the Russian Government, two identities yet one identity, separable yet inseparable.

Against this background of political change, we must continue to plead as we have done for many months that the United Nations should face the problem of what they propose to do with Germany, and having found the answer to the question, make it known to the German people. The meaningless and palpably absurd phrase of "unconditional surrender" hastily improvised at Casablanca months ago is still bandied about. It gets us nowhere and is useless as a weapon of political warfare.

If it is intended to mean surrender on our terms without any discussion, let this be said. Then comes the question "What are the terms to be?" The longer we evade this fundamental issue the harder the solution becomes. The sands are running out. The grand offensive against the Nazis requires simultaneous application of political and military operations. Our political warfare guns are making a lot of noise but the ammunition is blank. Meanwhile, the Nazis are finding their cry "An Allies' victory means the annihilation of the German people" the best stimulant for German morale at this stage of the war. The will to fight on still grips many Germans because of their fear of an unknown fate after submission.

The picture of present-day Spain that we get by piecing together various bits of information, including a number of firsthand reports, is of a nation hovering on the verge of an economic and political collapse, ruled by a corrupt, inefficient and sometimes brutal regime.

The present situation is due to two main factors, first political and second economic, which were an inheritance of the Civil War.

The Franco Regime

The political factor can be stated briefly. The Franco regime is supported by only a minority of the Spanish people. It would not be in control in Spain today but for the legionaries, tanks, aircraft, guns and munitions supplied by Hitler and Mussolini. Knowing that they were in the minority and bitterly hated by the majority, Franco and his crowd never dared try to win over the Republican democratic elements by a conciliatory policy when the Republican forces were beaten to the ground.

The result is that while the Falange with all the powers of the state machine in its hands is able to suppress the majority of the Spaniards, the underlying conditions of the civil war still remain. Some semblance of order is preserved by means of a ubiquitous and ruthless party organization with its own militia and police, but underneath the surface the fires of bitter opposition smoulder dangerously.

Some 130,000 political prisoners have been released in the three years since December 1940. Over one million still remain in Spanish prisons, out of Spain's total population of twenty-four millions.

The general poverty of the country is also a prime factor in the present Spanish situation. The close of the civil war found a large part of the physical resources of the nation destroyed, buildings in ruins, industry at a standstill, transport and other facilities disorganized. A bold and efficient plan for rehabilitation, and new capital, were required to get the national economy in working order again. The Falangists were incapable of producing the former. The Falange contained too many narrow-minded, selfish, power-seeking individuals, many of them in leading positions in the party, to produce, let alone carry out, a comprehensive plan of this character. Besides, any general plan of rehabilitation would have benefited the very people who are most hostile to the Franco regime.

And what about the necessary capital? In May 1940, just as the Nazis were blasting Rotterdam and marching into Belgium, I was paying a flying visit to the Basque country along the Spanish-French frontier. During the visit I lunched one day with the late Marquess de Merry del Val, who had been the Spanish ambassador to London for some twenty years, and with a number of other distinguished Spaniards. In the course of our conversation the Marquess deplored the fact that Spain had not the capital to restore her ruined economy and mentioned that he and certain other Spaniards had implored Franco to seek financial aid from abroad as part of the policy of rehabilitation and conciliation. If Franco feared that strings might be attached to a loan from London, he pointed out that Wall Street was prepared to grant a loan without any political conditions whatever. But Franco, on advice from Berlin and Rome, refused to act on this suggestion.

Recollection of that conversation in 1940 has come to my mind in recent weeks when reading reports in the Spanish Press of the Falangist bigwigs who sought an excuse for the economic failure of their regime by claiming that Spain could not secure foreign financial aid, without which the broad policy of reconstruction was impossible.

Another clue to the policy of the Franco regime is provided by the 1944 budget and a supplementary budget passed by the Cortes at the end of December. In his capacity as President of the State, Franco will receive some 160 million pesetas during the current year, while another 174 millions will be provided for the Falange. To cover the entire costs of education in Spain during 1944 a total of 566 million pesetas have been allocated.

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CABLED FROM RUSSIA

A Tremendous Effort is Rapidly Reclaiming Russian War Areas

By RAYMOND A. DAVIES

Moscow

ONE of the most amazing things in this vast country is the way that events often can occur all about you without you becoming aware of them. The very vastness of the land, the multiplicity of events and the multitude of problems require constant study and constant concentration which the foreigner often does not or can not give. For instance there was a two-page announcement in the newspapers recently, reporting on the reconstruction of agriculture in wrecked areas, which contained much information that the visitor might otherwise miss.

This reconstruction work involved a mass migration of cattle for a distance of over three thousand miles, the movement of thousands of men and the transport of thousands of machines and huge quantities of building supplies.

Stalingrad the Phoenix

The problem of reconstruction of ruined areas is a matter of great importance to Canada of course, for it involves for us such problems as post-war cultural and economic relations. It is generally accepted and seems to be true that Russia will be able to use the aid of the world after the war. Canada will be able to assist with the products of her agriculture and developed industries.

Yet perhaps too much might not be expected. These Russians are amazing people. Time and again they have pulled miracles from their hats and it looks like they might do it again. They have been taking urgent measures to rebuild the country on the heels of the retreating and wrecked foe.

In Stalingrad I was amazed at the way the city had risen phoenix-like from ashes. Where only a year ago a few thousand people vegetated miraculously after having survived a terrible ordeal today two hundred and sixty thousand men and women are at work rebuilding the city, and already many plants are working and eleven thousand homes have been reconstructed since the Peoples Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued orders to re-establish agriculture in the liberated areas. The recent report demonstrates how much has been accomplished in the country at large, and also tells for the first time some details concerning the evacuation in 1941.

Greatest Cattle Drive

For example, we learn that 591,526 head of cattle were evacuated ahead of the Germans in Western Russia. This mammoth herd was driven on foot to the Eastern regions. Last fall it was decreed that they should be returned and by January first of this year 630,830 head had reached farmers in formerly occupied areas. The increase was accounted for by special assistance contributed to the suffering zones by collective farms in other parts of Russia.

This was probably the greatest cattle drive in all history. How did the cattle survive? We are told that more than five hundred and seventy thousand were submitted to veterinary treatment. To cross such rivers as the Ural, Volga and Tereek special ferries and fords were constructed. The Peoples Commissariat has checked the now returned herds and claims they are in good condition.

However it is evident from the report that the Germans succeeded in trapping many thousands of cattle in certain regions. To compensate for this a special campaign has been organized, and is purchasing still more cattle and sending it into the freed regions.

But the work does not end here. Following the destruction by the Germans of State owned and collective farms the Government undertook to reserve calves and sheep for these farms. Thus far eight hundred and eighty thousand have been 'blocked' for this purpose, nearly a hundred and fifty per cent of the original plan. Nearly seven hundred thousand head of horned stock have been 'blocked' in the same way.

These people seem to forget nothing. Since most modern barns have been destroyed the government has undertaken to supply lumber for rebuilding and during the past months has supplied to collective farms over a million and a half cubic yards of boards and logs. To guarantee the health of the cattle seventy-one veterinary schools have been organized with eight thousand four hundred students. And measures similar to the cattle program have been carried out with hens, ducks and geese, of which five hundred thousand have been supplied.

Prior to the arrival of the Germans the basis of Russian agriculture was the machine. Machine tractor stations furnished the motive power for collective farms. When the Nazis came the first thing that the Russians did was to evacuate all tractors and other machines. Now these have been returned. Altogether five hundred and seventy-five machine tractor stations, nine hundred and sixty-nine tractor repair shops and nine repair plants have been re-established. Other regions of Russia have contributed much machinery.

Housing Problem

What about living conditions? As is well known the Germans destroyed all the best houses in the whole countryside. During the past few months over three hundred thousand of these have been rebuilt, accommodation for two million people. However when it is remembered that seventy million people have lived in the areas which at one time or another came under the German heel the size of the housing problem will be appreciated. Fortunately the Germans did not destroy all the houses in those areas which they occupied for only a short time. To assist reconstruction the government has built twenty-five plants to manufacture building materials, bricks, cement etc. and eleven plants are turning out eight hundred prefabricated homes per month.

Compare these accomplishments with the needs and you will see how much remains to be done. But it is obvious that the Russians intend to do all they can themselves and as much of it as possible before the end of the war. What help Canada sends, whether in the form of food, clothing, drugs or army goods plays an active, though, as may be seen, fairly modest part in this reconstruction. But undoubtedly the Russians appreciate it and undoubtedly could use more.

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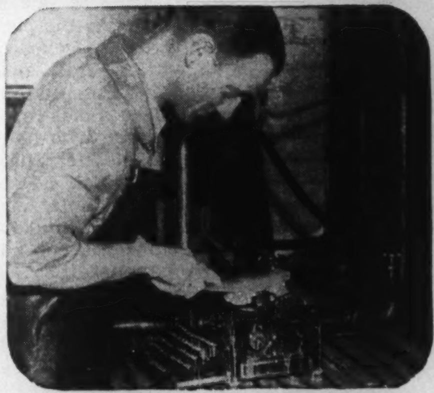

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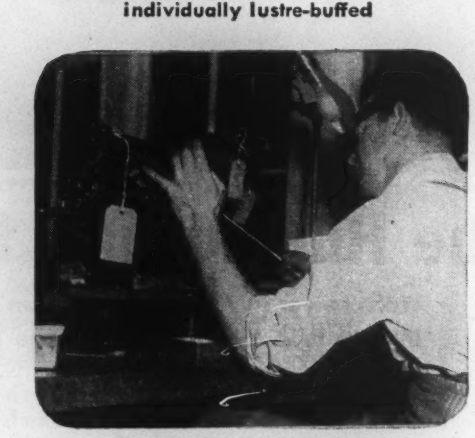

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THE HITLER WAR

All Doors Have Been Opened to Canadian Party in England

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

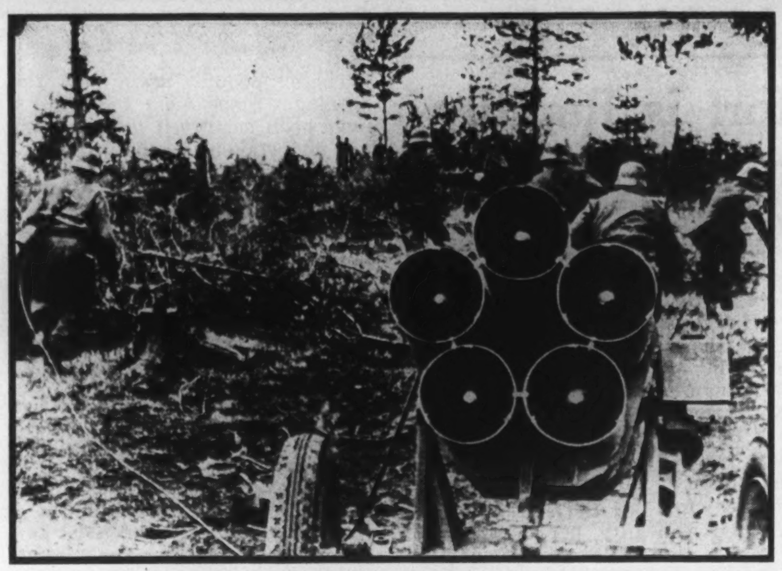
THE past week has been the busiest and the most profitable that I can remember in a dozen years of journalism. I won't say that I love travelling in a group. It has many disadvantages and has never been my way. But certainly doors have been opened for our party travelling in the name of the Canadian press which could not have been opened in months, if ever, by any of us travelling privately.

Nor has it made it more difficult for us that Britain should at this moment feel most keenly the need for support of the largest Dominion.

Outstanding events of the past week, quite enough in themselves to justify the entire trip, were long talks with Eden, Woolton, Harris, a visit to Dover and a dinner given by Beaverbrook. But to illustrate the terrific pressure — to which the *Observer* has devoted a humorous editorial—I shall detail just one day of the week.

It began with a visit to Lord Cranborne in the Dominions Office. Then came a discussion with Gervais Huxley, a member of the famous family, on problems of the Ministry of Information, such as smoothing relations between the American troops and the British people on this crowded island. There followed a luncheon at the Ministry tendered by Brendan Bracken, our host in Britain.

The next event of the day was the opening of the display of Canadian war paintings at which our respected High Commissioner Vincent Massey presided, and where we were presented to the Duchess of Kent. Then came the high light of the entire trip: a talk with Eden at the Foreign Office in the famous room which has been occupied by a long line of Foreign Secretaries from Palmerston to Grey and Curzon. Tea was laid out and big red leather armchairs were drawn up before the fire, and in this atmosphere we listened to an extremely frank expose of current British policy, including hopes, prospects and fears, and had ample opportunity to ask questions.



This war is notable for the development of rocket weapons of various types. The Germans have used this electrically-fired five-barreled mortar, which fires explosive rockets, on the Russian front. The crew is seen taking cover as the backflash from the rockets is dangerous.

This very full day was rounded out by a dinner given by Beaverbrook and the *Express* organization which lasted until the stroke of twelve. Arriving early at the dinner the first person that I met was cartoonist George Strube, famous for his figure of the British little man, and the next person was David Low, for whom I have had great admiration as the outstanding political commentator of our time, a man who accomplishes more with a few strokes than most others do with thousands of words. I needn't say that I was delighted to find him my table companion, there was hardly anyone else here that I was more eager to meet and talk with except Churchill.

Beaver Pokes Fun

On the other side of the table was Gerald Barry, the Editor of the *News Chronicle*, an attractive and able figure. As the party warmed up steadily the speeches became wittier and wittier until nearly everyone British and Canadian had been heard from. Two Scots stole the show: John Gordon, who had just returned from the Mediterranean with many anecdotes which he told inimitably, and Sidney Elliott, the young Editor of the *Evening Standard*, who has an accent that you can cut in slices. At every banquet the Scots are quick to take up "words" and the English insist it is they who run the country.

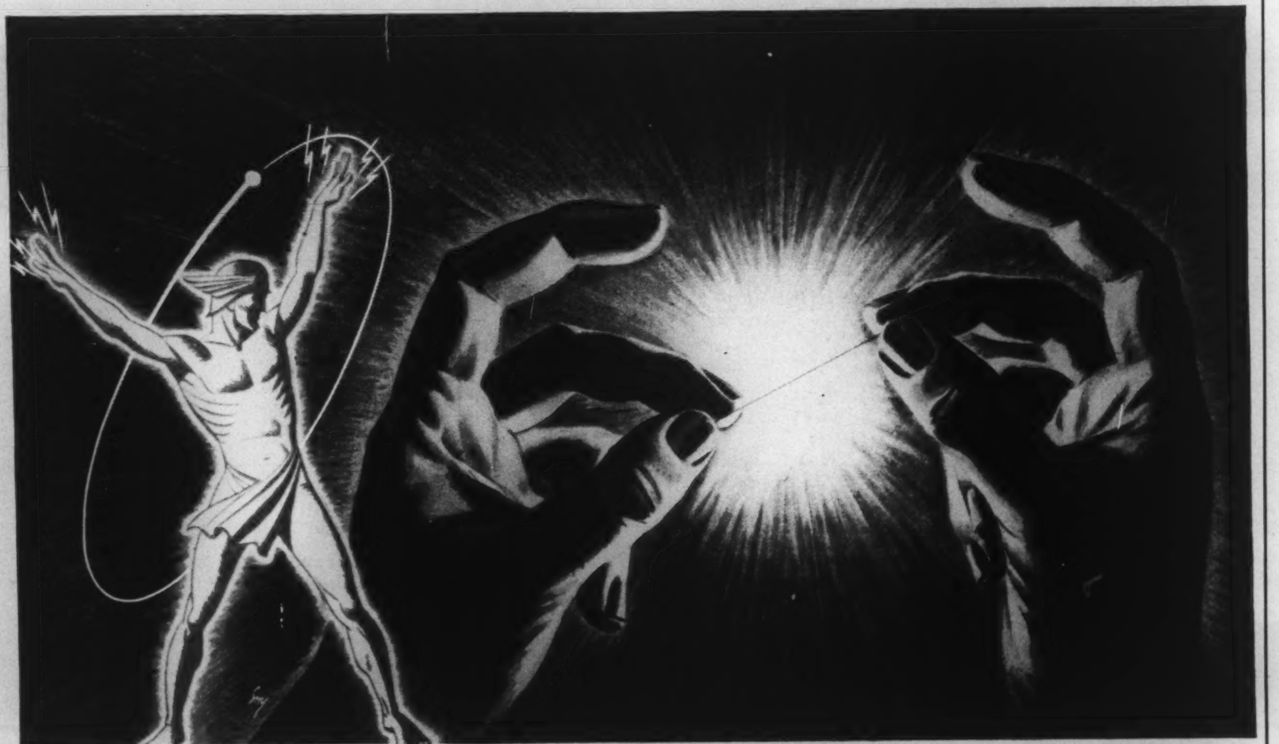
By the time the Beaver, who had been having his usual fun boosting the Maritimers in our group, had gone off to answer a call from Churchill Beverley Baxter had arrived. He confessed he had come on a misapprehension but he had a speech to make and he made it. He was just back from Ireland and spoke for half an hour on, "The moral degradation of the South and the new strength and dignity of the North". And thus ended the most successful and entertaining of the dinners and luncheons with which we have been plied with the greatest hospitality ever since our arrival.

My third meeting with Eden in a year left me with my impression of his ability, innate decency and lack of pretence further confirmed. Almost everything he said must be treated confidentially. But I gained many valuable sidelights about negotiations between the big four and preparations for a wider world authority. This talk left us feeling easier about the future, though appreciative of the difficult and delicate task this overburdened statesman is carrying and the need for Canada's close co-operation and support.

Support for Britain

As another personage expressed it, the post war world will see one great capitalist power facing a great anti-capitalist power across the world, with Britain in between, both socially and geographically, and faced with the job of balancing and compensating the conflict. Obviously if the support of the biggest Dominion were to be withdrawn the task would be that much difficult for her.

The vision of the leaders here is by no means confined to creating a balance of three great powers. Much work is being done on a new World Council or League. But the experience of the past argues that a League



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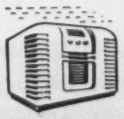

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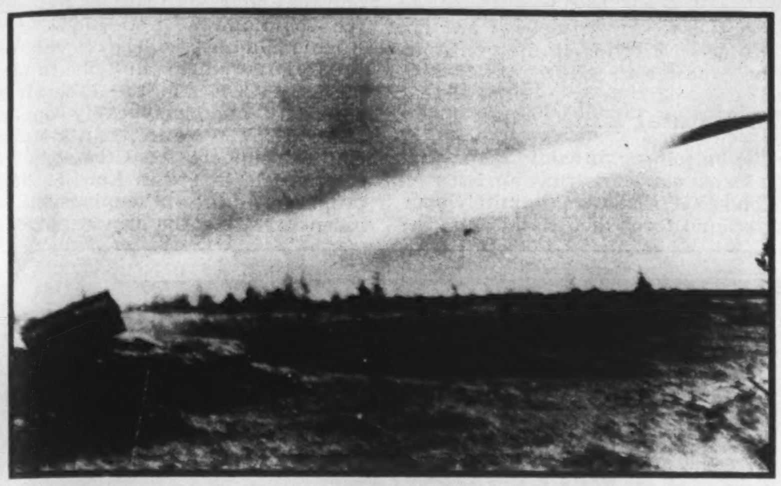

This side view of the German five-barreled rocket-firing mortar shows one of the rockets streaking through the air. Such rockets have also been used for laying smoke screens. The barrels are fired independently.

will only work as long as the big powers pull together.

Our conversation with Lord Cranbourne left us with a strong impression that it is erroneous to think that Britain wants to do all the leading in Commonwealth policy and have us tag along. He and others made it clear that Britain would be only too glad to have us put forward suggestions and take the leadership on occasion.

Another point which has emerged from numerous talks with officials and publicists here is that Smut's view of France's inevitable decline is shared by few and accepted complacently by none. It is almost universally understood that France must be supported in her revival as a great European or world power and that if she does not reassume her former place the consequences most likely will be grave for Britain.

As for the view on the Soviet quoted in these columns last week from the *Observer* and saying that, "the Commonwealth plan was intended to prepare for the adhesion of all Slav states, Eastern Europe and the Balkans", this is deprecated in important quarters here. It is urged that Stalin has been consistent in his aims since 1935 and knows when to stop.

The Air Offensive

Another day on the tour we went to the Air Ministry to see its famous collection of photographs of German cities—or perhaps I should say former German cities. It is a startling experience to view these through special stereopticons, which make the houses stand out and churches and factory spires almost reach up to your eye.

With this display Sir Richard Peck gave us a balanced account of the development of the air war and the situation at present.

The lesson in the use of air power was continued even more impressively when we were taken to Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris's secret headquarters in the country. We were met in the village and escorted on the last lap by a motor-cyclist who ushered us past numerous guard-posts to the headquarters, which was hidden in woods faintly reminiscent of an outlaw chief's lair deep in the mountains in a western movie.

Harris made the strongest impression on our party. He is a fairly thickset man with corn colored hair and has a very quiet voice, but behind it you feel immense power and an implacable will. He is neither amiable nor truculent, though he vented considerable sarcasm on the Bishop of Chichester, who had protested the day before against the wholesale bombing of German cities.

The trouble with Chichester is that he considers Germany the first country occupied by the Nazis. I consider that Germany produced the Nazis. We have no bombs to waste on German cultural monuments though if this culture produced the Nazis perhaps it needs another culture to produce a better Germany.

Battle of Berlin

The Bomber Command's brilliant Chief declared that the war would be over in six weeks to two months after the German fighter force was knocked out. Incidentally, Harris says that he did not make the statement attributed to him in December that the Battle of Berlin would be finished by the first of March. He still believes, however, that that forty thousand tons of bombs is sufficient to do the job, and of this twenty-five thousand tons have been dropped.

Capping a big week, our trip to Dover quite lived-up to expectations. We saw how this city, long the front line of civilization, still lives and goes about its business though many big holes have been made in it and residents have been suddenly killed by German guns across the way. A castle was standing on the white cliff, bold and intact. We saw the big guns and had a fascinating explanation of how they are able to almost close the Straits to German traffic.

Only a few days before a story had been published telling how the biggest German blockade runner that had tried to slip through the Straits in a year had been sunk by our guns. The commandant gave us the details of this sinking and also explained in detail the earlier action against the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. To top this off, a young and happy red-bearded warrior who commands a motor boat flotilla at Dover took us for a half hour fast spin out into the Straits, where we could clearly see the menacing coast opposite which has become the wall of Fortress Europe, the prison wall of tens of millions of our friends and allies and a great challenge to the military skill, ingenuity and tenacity of our leaders and troops.

This chap is typical of the seamen who man the light coastal craft, consisting of Motor Gun Boats and Motor Torpedo Boats, which patrol the English Channel and batter enemy E-boats and convoys right under the nose of Nazi shore batteries.

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Will Drew Make Halifax an Election Issue?

By D. P. O'HEARN

The session of the new Ontario Legislature is one that has significance for all of Canada.

In this forecast Mr. O'Hearn says that, granting that the popular opinion that Mr. Drew is anxious for another election is correct, the question is what excuse he will use to go to the country. With no Provincial issues seeming to fit the bill, this forecast says it is not unlikely that he will adopt the Commonwealth issue and use it as a forcing card.

In view of the importance of this session of the Ontario House and the many interesting factors involved "Saturday Night" will carry periodic comment on its progress.

WHAT should be one of the most interesting legislative sessions in Canada in recent years will get under way next Tuesday when the Ontario House reconvenes.

It will be a session that will have the close eye of the whole country. Not only is Premier Drew leading the first Progressive Conservative government to come into power in this country into its first legislative action, but sitting opposite him will be the strongest CCF force yet to be marshalled in Canada. Added to this of course is the spice that Mr. Drew is leading one of the few minority governments in our history, with fifteen liberals holding an uncomfortable balance of power.

It is generally conceded now that some time ago Mr. Drew stuck a wetted finger in the air and, finding the political winds blowing in the right direction, decided to face the country at the earliest favorable opportunity. Observers throughout the province believe he is making a wise choice. Since the August election Mr. Drew's standing with the electorate has undoubtedly improved. He has proven himself a sufficiently able leader to convince many who before the election couldn't decide whether he was predominantly wind or muscle. Checking back on his twenty-one points, agreed to be politically the finest platform of our time, you find that within six months action has been taken on practically every one.

CCF Fallen Off

In contrast to the Conservative gain the CCF has had a slight falling off in popularity. This may be partly a natural reaction. After its first blitzkrieg offensive in Ontario, the party was bound to lose some voters who on waking up would ask themselves just what they were voting for. But since the election the conduct of the party generally hasn't been strong. The Toronto civic election of course, even though its result actually mightn't mean much after analysis, was a great blow to prestige. And in the pre-session guerilla fighting the leaders haven't proven themselves exceptionally clever.

Mr. Joliffe particularly has shown himself unproductive in the matter of issues which are saleable to the public. While Mr. Drew and his men have been taking every bit of value out of their advantage of being in power, by announcing things like cheap ice boxes for farmers, lower hydro rates, glamorized education etc., the CCF has kept on with its broad "the world isn't right" line which does get monotonous to the voters, without more pertinent issues to back it up.

Although Mr. Joliffe has done a lot of speaking since the election, we recall, trusting to memory, only two issues that he has stressed strongly enough to make an impression on the public mind. One was the demand that Mr. Drew call an early session of the House. The second was criticism of Dr. Vivian's health plans. The latter was effectively replied to by the Minister of Health and Mr. Joliffe came off second best. The balance of the CCF ranks have had little to say in the intervening time, at least little that has caught the public eye, with the exception of Charlie Millard and he has mainly been noisy. What ball carrying has been done was by Mr. Coldwell.

Assuming that Mr. Drew wants an election, the question is how will he manoeuvre it? It is a puzzler.

It is taken for granted that he will want to go by defeat in the House. He could declare himself unable to carry on under the conditions of division in the House and call on the CCF to form a government but this would have a double disadvantage. First, it would give Mr. Joliffe the offensive. And secondly, to force an election it would mean having to defeat the CCF in the House, thus putting them in a position which with smart electioneering could be capitalized for a sympathy vote. The balance of support between the two parties is too small to risk this.

Drew's Problem

The question would seem to be how Mr. Drew will contrive his defeat in the House. It will have to be on a measure which will assure him the popular side of public opinion. On the issues already slated to come before the House there is nothing that would fit this bill. The CCF would be glad to fight an election on labor but the Dominion has very kindly taken this off Mr. Drew's hands.

Agriculture, the other big voting issue, is safely in Mr. Drew's grip and the CCF has shown that it realizes this by even going so far as to show some slight appreciation for Colonel Kennedy's program. Health may be expected to be the cause of some spirited debate, but Dr. Vivian's plan is socially advanced enough to spike most of the CCF guns. Education, we understand, is going to come under heavy CCF fire but it is doubtful if it has enough popular appeal, or understanding, to be a successful election issue. Reconstruction planning too will come under the guns, but the last election showed that as an issue it is still too vague to carry much weight in swinging votes.

Even granting that an election issue could be found in any of the above, however, its chances of being fought would be very slight. Despite Progressive Conservative and CCF willingness to lock horns (and it is believed that the CCF are willing), Mr. Drew before he can get defeated in the House must get the Liberals to vote against him, and it is generally conceded that the last thing that the Ontario Liberals want to face now is anything in the nature of a test of their strength in the provincial field. If he wants to be defeated Mr. Drew is going to have to force the Liberals to vote against him.

How can he do it? Not on any provincial issue that is in sight so far. On their past policies the Liberals can, and undoubtedly will, vote for practically anything. In the August election they had no definite stands. The party itself, provincially, is not committed to any set course, and not wanting an election it may definitely be expected to follow Mr. Drew.

The Natural Issue

The only thing, it would seem, that Mr. Drew can do is find an issue on which the Liberals are definitely committed and force their hand. And the one that suggests itself as natural is the Commonwealth question.

Here is a question that is very dear to Mr. Drew's heart and one to which both the CCF and the Liberals are definitely and irrevocably opposed. If Mr. Drew were to put a motion of Ontario support for Commonwealth relations in line with Lord Halifax's proposals (quite in keeping with the recent trend for the provinces to dab-

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ble in Dominion spheres), the CCF undoubtedly would oppose it, and the Liberals, unless they were to abandon the position of their national party, would be equally obliged to vote against it.

Such a motion would be entirely in keeping with Mr. Drew's policies. Empire support was one of his election points. Ontario farmers, the background of his strength at the polls, have Britain as their major market. Mr. Drew has made overtures to foster British industrial connections, and always has played the British angle for all it is worth.

Of course he would be banking on the guess that the pro-Halifax elements in Ontario are stronger than the nationalist (or internationalist) groups, but, even though Mr. Drew undoubtedly believes this anyway, the gamble wouldn't be so big as at first it might seem.

One obstacle bars the way—the national Conservative stand on the Halifax question. From Mr. Bracken's attitude so far one gathers that he mightn't be any keener to fight a Dominion election on that question than the CCF would be to fight a provincial one in Ontario.

However, there would be certain advantages. There has been within recent weeks a certain pro-Halifax swing in Canada and one gathers that possibly the question isn't such a hot potato to Mr. Bracken as when it first broke. Again, Mr. Drew has always been so strongly identified with the British connection that his further adherence to it most probably wouldn't be regarded as strongly committing the national party, or at least not nearly so strongly as a departure from the national stand by either the CCF or the Liberals would be regarded.

Also, as a final weight on the scale, it would seem that Mr. King most definitely wouldn't want another Ontario election before he calls his Dominion contest. The federal Liberals still have some standing in Ontario but the provincial wing of the party has undoubtedly sunk even lower in estate than ever since last August. Its fate in another provincial election undoubtedly would deliver another stunning blow to Liberal prestige, federal as well as provincial. Mr. Bracken and Mr. Drew both appreciate this.

LONDON LETTER

Music and Art for Lunch

By P. O'D.

OUR own Vincent Massey, not as Canadian High Commissioner but as Chairman of the Trustees of the National Gallery in London, recently addressed the workers in that amazing institution the National Gallery Canteen. He was thanking them for their services during the three years of its existence—the occasion was its birthday—and giving a review of its astonishing progress.

In a way it must have been a bit difficult to decide what really was the birthday of the canteen. Its beginnings were so casual and haphazard that it is hard to say just where and when. Was it the day that Lady Gater and one or two of her friends, taking pity on the hungry music-lovers at the lunch-time concert, provided sandwiches and milk? Or was it the later day when a power-point was installed and hot coffee became possible? Or was it still later when further power-points were fixed and the first hot luncheon was served?

It all arose out of the music that Dame Myra Hess, the great pianist, provided as her contribution to keeping up the national spirit during some of those very dark early days of the war. People flocked to her lunchtime concerts in the National Gallery, mostly working people from nearby offices, many of them Civil Servants. And not all of them remembered or were able to bring along something to eat. Hence the canteen. Music, pictures, and food—what a delightful combination!

The canteen has proved such an immense success that the Trustees have had to provide more and more space for it. Even so it is nearly always packed. The daily average of luncheons served is about 1,500 and the number has gone well over 2,000. The profits are equally astonishing—more than £25,000 to date, which has been handed over to various war-charities, but part of it, as is only right, to the national Gallery Concerts Fund.

Sunday "Informers"

In Ireland to call a man an "informer" is to make him thirst for your blood. In England he is a privileged and official character, who probably regards himself as accomplishing high moral purposes. But he is not so regarded by everyone else. In fact, most of his fellow-countrymen look on him as a pestiferous anachronism, and wonder why something isn't done about abolishing him for good—for everybody's good.

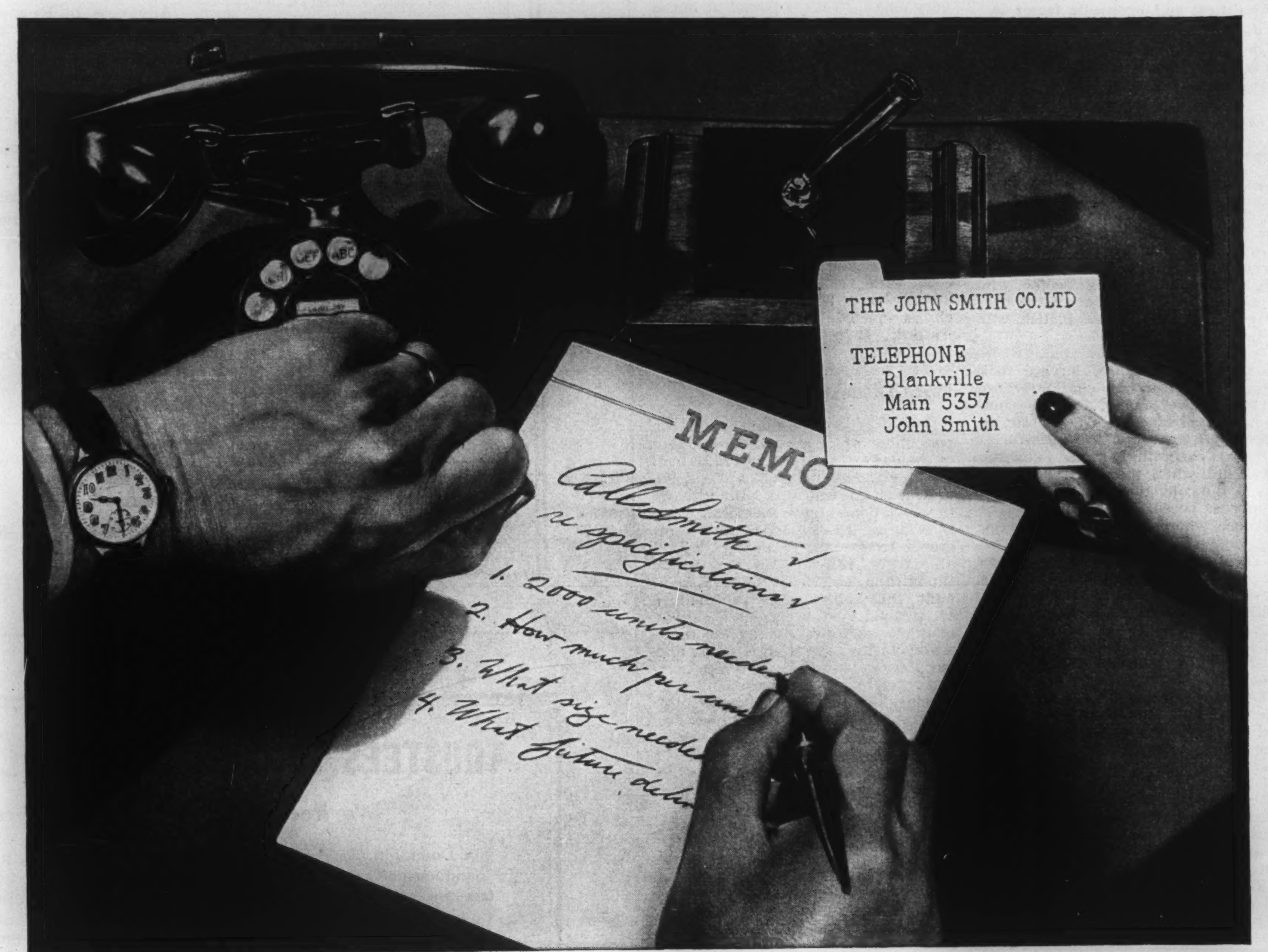
The "common informer", as he is called, is the sort of man who goes into a Sunday entertainment for the troops, for instance, pays for his ticket, knowing that it is a technical breach of the Sunday Entertainments Act, lays information, and collects his share of the fine. Not a nice way of earning a living, but there are said to be several who do quite well out of it. They make a business of it.

The Sunday Observance Society is chiefly to blame for the continuance of the system, for they are the people who bring the action. In spite of jibes and denunciations and appeals, they go sternly on their way prosecuting people who give Sunday entertainments, and frightening others into cancelling them. Frightening Parliament, too, for when an endeavor was made in 1941 to have the Act changed, the Sabbatarians were able to kill it. M.P.'s are a timid lot.

Fight Over First Flight

Recently in writing about Sir Alliott Verdon-Roe, the manufacturer of aeroplanes, I said that he was the first man to fly a heavier-than-air machine in this country. The claim is certainly made for him—in fact, he makes it for himself—but it is not undisputed. Lord Brabazon, the former Minister of Aircraft Production, insists that he was the first Briton to fly in this country. If the number of his motor-car is any evidence, he must have been. It bears the identification FLY 1.

Lord Brabazon also has other and better evidence to produce. He is the holder of the first aviator's certificate granted by the Royal Aero Club. Those early certificates are greatly treasured mementoes of adventure in the air in the days that now seem so distant. Besides, the Royal Aero Club once appointed a special committee to decide this very point of priority. The committee decided in favor of Mr. Moore-Brabazon, as he then was. That would seem to clinch the matter. Sir Alliott, I fear, must take second place—unless he can weigh in with some new evidence.



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Iran Likely to Develop into Important State

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

This is the second of two articles on Iran mailed from Teheran by Raymond Arthur Davies while en route to Moscow for Saturday Night. The first appeared last week. Another cable on current developments in Russia will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Davies here says that Iran's geographical position is likely to make her a more important political and economic factor in future. The country is backward but ready for progress. At the moment Iran is troubled by developing inflation.

Teheran.

EVEN though the Stalin-Churchill-Roosevelt conference has been over for some time, the people of Iran's capital are still excited about it. The British Information Office, on one of Teheran's main squares near the post office and other government buildings, is crowded with peasants and working people who come to see photographs of the conference, posters of the British war effort, etc.

I wandered through the streets where the historic conference took place. The Russian legation whose grounds cover many acres is completely walled in. I was shown through by one of the secretaries who was exceedingly kind. I saw the great hall where the conferences took place, the colonaded doors where the conferees posed for photographs, the gardens where they walked between sessions.

The British legation is just across the street. Not so elaborate, it is nevertheless a vast organization with many buildings, reception halls and residences. It also is completely surrounded by high walls and the entrance is guarded by Ghurka troops.

During the conference, I was told, the two legations were completely cut off from the rest of the city. No one could come near them. British and Indian troops with tommy guns guarded the main traffic arteries and when the conferees were passing through the streets, as for example during their several visits to the Shah, no one was permitted to come onto the streets where they passed.

Rail traffic was suspended, as was all telegraph and telephone communication. Despite this, rumors were many, and the British and American troops, at least, seemed to have been relatively well informed from "informed circles."

Strategic Position

Obviously it is not necessary for me, at this late date, to comment on the conference itself in respect to its main decisions. But it is important to note its effect upon the future situation in the Near and Middle East.

A glance at a map will suffice to indicate that Iran occupies an extremely important geographical position in this part of the world. For many years it had been a battleground between Russian and British and then also German influences. It is the link of Europe with India and of Russia with the Pacific. It is the guardian of Turkey's back door; it is the supplier of millions of Arabs and Arabic peoples with materials of food and clothing.

Not as industrially developed as Turkey, it has nevertheless the possibilities of becoming an important country with some industry, a strong army, an air force and even a navy of sorts. Its 15,000,000 people (the figure has never been confirmed) give it a population larger than Canada's. But Iran's purchasing power today, if one excepts oil, is probably smaller than that of the city of Hamilton. If in the future Iran's conditions improve, it should offer a good market for a post-war world that will certainly be market-hungry.

Meanwhile Iran is passing through a peculiar crisis. The coming of many thousands of Americans, British and Russians, the flood of foreign money and demands for food and goods have brought in their wake acute inflation. Prices are soaring. The Iranian rial is officially quoted at 32 to the dollar. It can be bought at 35 to the dollar on the black market. But its purchasing power is very small. Thus a pound of butter costs 75 rials, 300 kilos of coal for the poor (675 lbs.) sell for 530 rials as almost a charity measure. An overcoat sells for 6,000 or more rials.

Aside from inflation, Iran suffers from disease. This is not a new feature. Iran has always had one of the world's worst disease incidences. Typhoid, typhus, smallpox, venereal diseases, carry away thousands of people in every city every year. Life in the villages is even more hazardous. On the initiative of the Shah, measures have been inaugurated in the capital and a few other cities to cope with typhoid. A few ambulances have been bought; a few clinics opened; a few male nurses trained. It is a beginning, but a small one.

Fight Disease

One likes to speculate upon the possibility of a post-war campaign of the powers so in obligation to Iran for its war help, to eradicate disease, or at least to reduce its toll. Already the work done by the American army is bringing results. Wherever American troops are stationed, and in all larger railway stations water filters and chlorinators have been built thus minimizing the danger of typhoid, dysentery and similar scourges. Needless to say the three armies in Iran make vaccination and inoculation absolutely compulsory and even your correspondent was strongly advised and accepted the advice to receive a number of "shots." The Russians have opened several hospitals.

Literacy is low. Nevertheless in Teheran I was impressed time and again by the most unlikely-looking ragged citizens sitting on curb stones, their feet over the "Jube" in which Teheran's water supply and sewerage flow down the streets, reading books and pamphlets. The people listen to radios, too, and go to motion pictures. Soviet and American pictures are shown with Persian subtitles. Buck Rogers and the Youth of Maxim, one of Russia's latest pictures, were being shown on the same day at two of Teheran's many "movies."

After the Teheran Conference, the Egyptian newspapers issued a claim to Cairo being the Geneva of the post-war world. Rather I think in some respects Teheran earns the title even now, geographically, anyway. A beautiful snow-capped mountain overhangs the city and the streets go into the foothills. With more cleanliness and more care Teheran could become one of Eurasia's most interesting and most visited vacation spots offering amusements of all kinds, skiing, mountain climbing, etc. Nor will Teheran be so far from Europe by rail. Now with the Turkey-Teheran railway completed, although as yet in a roundabout fashion, tourism will begin.

The trend everywhere seems to be towards the creation of inter-country unities to better cope with war and post-war problems. It may well be that Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Arabia, with Anglo-Soviet collaboration might find a common ground for developing this part of the world which has remained dormant long enough. Before in history, more than once, in fact, was Iran great. That time, perhaps will never return in the same way. But that Iran faces a renaissance after the war is not to be denied. Teheran is its face.

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SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL AND SURPLUS invested in:	
Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	$ 493,869.01
Bonds, Stocks, Debentures - - -	680,721.48
Loans on Stocks, Bonds, etc. - -	49,141.88
Real Estate Held For Sale - - -	195,456.53
Advances to Estates - - - -	44,792.44
Other Assets - - - - - - - -	115,730.63
Cash - - - - - - - - - - -	81,198.68
	$ 1,660,910.65
SAVINGS AND TERM DEPOSITS invested in the following earmarked securities:	
Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	$ 5,187,305.28
Bonds, Stocks, Debentures - - -	2,687,082.45
Loans on Bonds - - - - - -	93,813.74
Cash - - - - - - - - - - -	470,557.22
	$ 8,438,758.69
ASSETS OF ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES under administration by the Company - - -	$40,006,402.15
TOTAL - - - - - - - - - -	$50,106,071.49

Copy of Annual Report Supplied on Request

OFFICES
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Today, through the competitive effort of our Agency Force, our Policyholders are joined together for their mutual protection. Their aggregate Savings, held in trust and invested in their interest by the Company, have created more than 228 millions of Life Insurance Protection. These millions of social security dollars are guaranteed by the Company's Trust Fund of Assets and Reserves.

A copy of our Annual Report may be obtained at any of our Branch Offices.

STANDING OF THE COMPANY AT THE END OF 1943

BUSINESS IN FORCE - - -	$228,107,063
NEW BUSINESS PLACED - - -	$ 28,373,437
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES - - -	$ 3,200,831
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - -	$ 56,963,513

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES

THE Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY
Since 1889
HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

We Are Also Winning in the Camera War

By ARTHUR NETTLETON

The camera has gained an invaluable place in warfare, particularly as an aid in protecting convoys and shipping. New developments in photography enable aerial reconnaissance to keep a close check on enemy activities. And in the photographic war Britain is more than holding her own, despite the pre-war reputation of the Germans as camera-makers.

AN INSTRUMENT which in peacetime is highly popular, and which gives pleasure to thousands of holiday-makers, is today an invaluable aid in keeping open the sea routes to and from Great Britain. For in protecting Allied convoys, the camera has been pressed into service in a variety of ways.

Coastal Command makes wide use of photography in checking the movements of merchant vessels and spotting enemy raiders. It is used also in combating the U-boat menace, for aerial pictures of possible enemy submarine bases reveal the extent to which the suspicions are true. They show whether the harbors *are* actually being used by U-boats, and (in that event) reveal the extent of the nefarious activity being carried on there. Bomber Command, therefore, no less than Coastal Command, is performing photographic reconnaissance to the great benefit of the Merchant Navy. U-boat bases or submarine-yards disclosed by the camera are placed on the R.A.F.'s "visiting list," to be well and truly bombed.

Real Weapon

In the last Great War, far less use could be made of photography, but technical improvements have turned the camera into a real war weapon. One of the marvels of the present war, indeed, is the way in which photographic science has been able to adapt itself to the vast improvements in aircraft accomplishments. In 1914-1918, though aircraft speeds were much slower than today, difficulty was experienced in obtaining clear aerial photographs. Blurred results were commonly met with, chiefly because the aircraft travelled a few feet or inches during the fraction of a second when the camera shutter was open. Faster exposures could not be given, because the film was not sensitive enough to react in a shorter space of time.

Today, despite the fact that reconnaissance 'planes fly much faster, clear pictures are being obtained. The shutter can be speeded up to 1-2,000th sec. or less, yet the films are so highly sensitive that they will record the scene even in that brief space of time. By this means, the R.A.F. are able to obtain recognizable pictures of "doubtful" vessels, or ships off the proper course. These pictures can then be flown back to the aircraft base, to be quickly developed and then checked by comparison with Admiralty or Ministry of Shipping records.

More than one enemy raider has been trapped as a result of such photographic evidence. In one instance, camera records disclosed that a vessel had changed her appearance while at sea. Further investigations, by the Royal Navy, showed her to be a German armed raider which had adopted this ruse to prey on merchant shipping. The result was a notable addition to the prizes captured by the British Fleet.

Special cameras have been designed for this kind of war-time photography. They have huge lenses, which admit a lot of light in a fraction of a second, thus enabling the film to record the subject clearly in the shortest possible time. In addition, the lenses are of the telephoto type, which greatly magnify the image and enable detailed pictures of vessels to be got from a considerable height. Automatic re-loading devices bring the next section of film into position as soon as the trigger is released, thus preparing the camera automatically for the next exposure.

Most pictures of merchant ships are taken obliquely, as in that way the features of the vessels are more clearly shown. Carefully chosen filters (colored glass screens placed over the camera lens) give further help, by throwing the subject into greater relief. Still another aid is the stereoscopic picture—actually two pictures taken at the same instant but from slightly different positions. When these are viewed together through a special device, the image is thrown into perspective, and its details are more easily seen.

Pierces Haze

Other special and improved methods have been devised for the photography of U-boat bases. Infra-red photography, which utilizes the infra-red rays of the light, actually enables pictures to be obtained of subjects which are hidden from sight by haze! Infra-red films, used with appropriate filters, pierce the haze and give clear results. Thanks to this method, reconnaissance 'planes can get their pictures from a height that gives comparative safety from enemy ground defences.

Still another way in which aerial photography is helping merchant shipping is by enabling mined areas to be disclosed. When the Allies mine the exit to an enemy submarine base, the reaction of the enemy is to sweep the channel free from such encumbrances. Aerial pictures taken by the R.A.F., however, show when this is done, thus suggesting the need for a further mine-laying visit.

Intricate "robot" cameras are being used—cameras so "human" that they even allow for the "drift" and "tilt" of the aircraft. They can be set in readiness, before the aircraft takes off for a flight over a suspected U-boat base, and will then take a series of pictures quite automatically at a prearranged time, thus allowing the pilot to concentrate entirely upon the task of flying his machine.

This aerial photography is just another direction in which British enterprise has shown itself superior to the Nazi variety. Not so long ago, German camera-makers were considered the best in the world. Today, not only are British cameras helping us to retain the freedom of the seas, but the results show that we can beat Germany at her own trade of instrument making.

"So much depends on how You feel Today"

WE all can't man the guns on a Corvette, take part in a desert tank charge, or parachute down on enemy territory. But the men who are doing those hazardous jobs are relying on you to back them up by keeping the wheels turning at home! For unless essential services are maintained, our whole war effort suffers. That's why your health is so important—you've got to feel like doing a big day's work—every day!

5 RULES FOR KEEPING FIT

1. *Eat wisely*—Eat nourishing foods, properly balanced. Don't over-indulge, either eating or drinking.
2. *Get plenty of rest*—Sleep is nature's revitalizer—lack of sleep means lack of energy.
3. *Exercise sanely*—Get lots of fresh air. All your muscles need exercise, not just a few. But don't overdo it.
4. *Avoid accidents*—Don't risk being disabled—always practise "Safety First".
5. *Consult your doctor*—If you suspect there is something wrong with you, see your doctor right away.

Sal Hepatica often means a full day's work instead of wasted hours

When you work harder, for longer hours, perhaps eat irregularly, you're apt to suffer from headaches, upset stomach and unnatural fatigue due to constipation. You need speedy relief if you're going to put real energy into your job—and that calls for Sal Hepatica!

Sal Hepatica means faster relief

A big advantage in Sal Hepatica is its speed—it acts usually within an hour! Yet it works gently and thoroughly, causes no discomfort and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

Combats acidity, too

Unlike ordinary laxatives, Sal Hepatica also helps to combat excess gastric acidity. That's mighty important, because when you're suffering from the effects of constipation, excess gastric acidity is usually present, aggravating and prolonging your upset condition. No wonder you soon feel better when you take Sal Hepatica—it tackles both causes of your distress at once!

The next time you feel out-of-sorts due to the need of a laxative, take two teaspoonfuls of speedy Sal Hepatica in a glass of water. That simple precaution may mean the difference between a job half-done or an all-out effort! Buy a bottle of Sal Hepatica from your druggist today.

When you need a laxative you need it *fast* — so take *speedy* Sal Hepatica

Sal Hepatica

A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada

Some of the True Facts About Basic English

By I. A. RICHARDS

The writer, I. A. Richards, has been closely associated with Basic English throughout. He is a Fellow of Magdalene College, and was for many years a University Lecturer in English at Cambridge. He is now Director of the Commission on English Language Studies at Harvard. He is the author of numerous books on literary criticism and theory of language, among which are "The Meaning of Meaning" with C. K. Ogden, "Practical Criticism", "Interpretation in Teaching", which has a chapter on Basic English, "Basic in Teaching: East and West", and "How to Read a Page". His most recent book is "Basic English and Its Uses".

DR. JOHNSON was one of those who thought a bicycle couldn't possibly be useful. "You bear yourself and the machine as well," was the objection. Every time that proposal for doing things in new ways are made, there is certain to be a storm of opposition, if not abuse, from routine practitioners and adherents to the traditional ways. When the railways came in, the canal people raised a hullabaloo about the certainty of accidents, the sad effects of such speed on human health, the impossible confusions, costs to the consumer, and other evils which would ensue. The same thing happened when the automobile appeared. Reactionaries managed to keep a man with a red flag walking ahead of it for quite a while. And when flying began, there were plenty of people who were as sure as Dr. Johnson himself could have been that the whole thing was a phony ramp, and that the reports on it were ballyhoo which every honest, informed "expert" should join in debunking.

An article in SATURDAY NIGHT of October 30 takes this line about Basic English. The author writes (as ever) as one having special information about English teaching, about China, about Basic itself. The article makes lovely reading and should win a lot of sympathy. Everyone wants to see a sham exposed—especially when the sham has apparently taken in Presidents and Prime Ministers, Foundations and Ministries of Education, and lots of other people who are, of course, notoriously gullible. The lone, shrewd, righteous man who dares to come to their rescue, and the rescue of the general public, by slaying the pasteboard dragon and releasing us all from its spell, has a certain appeal. We can't help hoping somehow, if only for dramatic reasons, that he is right, and wondering how he will feel if he is wrong.

Speed?

Now what, according to that article, are some of the phoniest things about Basic? First the claims its supporters are alleged to make. The speed with which some learn Basic is too much for the writer. (The parallel with the canals' case against railways keeps coming to mind.) He just does not believe. "Nobody," he says "could take 200 of the commonest words in English and teach them to a foreigner so that he could hear, speak, read and write them fluently in a matter of weeks." In the light of what is happening in hundreds of places today, this makes one raise one's brows and smile. This teacher belongs to an old school indeed. And it won't be only those who have had experience with Basic who smile. To teachers of modern intensive language courses, 200 words "in a matter of weeks" would be ludicrously halting progress.

To keep to Basic, however: the so-called "claims" made by any responsible person with a first-hand knowledge of what has been done are *reports*, not prophecies. Naturally, it is the best students who learn in a spectacularly short time. The rest take longer and do not achieve so much. But it is precisely the slowest types of learner—those who hardly make any progress by traditional methods—who get most help from Basic. And this without any sacrifice of correctness.

It cannot too often be insisted that there is nothing un-English in Basic. Those who announce, for example, that Basic sanctions things like "Two mans come here yesterday," just don't know what Basic is. On the other hand the quickest learners of Basic are not monsters of linguistic efficiency. They are able people ready to work hard and continuously, that is all.

Any dispute as to how quickly Basic can be learned is somewhat unreal unless we specify at least: (1) the sort of pupil, (2) the sort of teacher, (3) the texts and materials used, (4) the degree and range of use to be achieved. Unless these points are clear first, the argument can obviously go on forever. The reports of quick progress into Basic apply to good pupils with good teachers using the right texts (for example, *Learning the English Language*, published by Houghton Mifflin Company in three volumes, both Teachers' and Students' Editions), and what is achieved is a power of communicating in Basic over a wide range of ordinary daily needs.

Not Learned All at Once

The learners do not, of course, at this early stage gain a complete and ready expensive command over *all* the powers and possibilities of all the Basic words. Who, apart from controversial slants, would suppose that they could? Any set of important and generally useful English words—be they 200, 850 or 2000—has an almost endless range of special idiomatic uses. It is a peculiar merit of Mr. Ogden's work that in *The Basic Words* and *The ABC of Basic English* (included in his *The System of Basic English*, Harcourt Brace) he has taken this range in hand and drastically limited it (for the purposes of the foreign learner of Basic) so that only a necessary minimum of these uses and phrases are tackled in these early stages.

Those who have studied Basic and its teaching texts know this, and are enthusiastic about the clarity and ease which result from postponing

Difference of language was no barrier to friendship with this Italian youngster, who took such an interest in the daily life of a Canadian battery, they made him their mascot.

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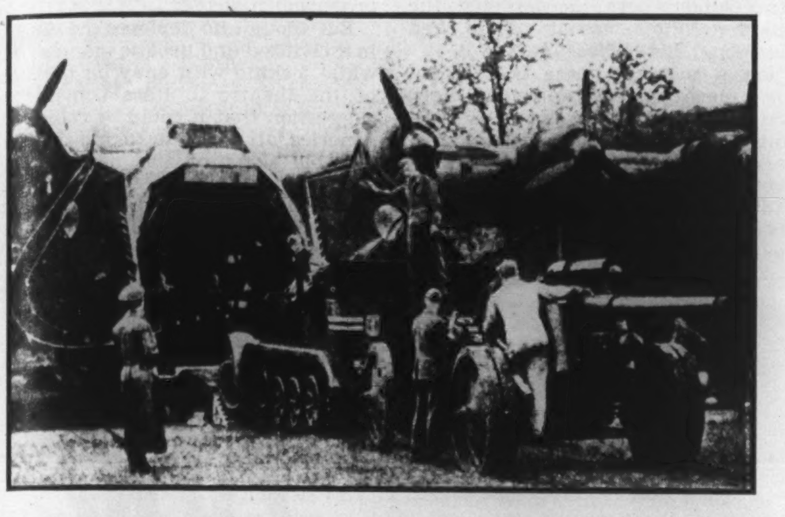
unnecessary difficulties. But those who would be opposed to Basic whatever it did or did not do, are careful not to take this key fact into account. Their examples of "weasel words" from the Basic List rely on the assumption that somehow the learner may be expected to attack the entire range of English uses for these words *all together*. After denying first that even the straightforward use of the Basic words in their simplest and most teachable senses can be quickly acquired, they go on to suppose that all possibilities have been tackled at once. Naturally they can make that task look superhumanly difficult.

The point is that no beginner is ever given all of Basic at once. The learner walks before he waltzes, and cuts no figure until he can stand up on skates. But since, for every student of any language, his powers of understanding, of seeing with profit what is being done, far outstrip his expressive capacities (they do for us with Shakespeare), Mr. Ogden recommends that writers of books in Basic employ a far wider variety of uses of the Basic words than are offered to the beginner.



The Germans claim that their new transport plane, the giant Messerschmidt ME323, powered by six motors, is the largest land plane in the world. Large bow doors in the plane's nose open outward to take on cargo, in this case, a field gun, which a small tractor is hauling aboard.

A Planned System

The rapidity with which good students advance into Basic (and through Basic into the rest of English) is due to the reduction of the verbs to 16 and the other features peculiar to Basic. Short lists of words chosen *only* because they are very frequently used in English, will not lend themselves to quicker learning as the Basic words (*when rightly presented*) do, nor will they take a student as far in his problems of communication. Basic is *not* just a list of very common words and phrases presented anyhow. It is a carefully planned system of the words which will do the most work, arranged so that the most easily taught and the most generally useful points come first—all else being postponed to later stages. The working out of this system took ten years. The testing and demonstration has taken another ten years. There is now nothing experimental or conjectural about how it works or what it can do or how well it serves as an introduction to the rest of English. I should add that there is nothing whatever in the assertion that "the Basic conception of the English to be taught abroad is a closed circle", or that its aim is to "crib, cabin and confine expression." Its students go freely out from it into whatever other parts of English they need. But Basic does of course recommend them not to spread themselves until they have their Basic—the necessary framework—well and truly learned. If they do the result will be broken English—a disease which comes from trying to do too much with the language too soon.

Its Words Say Most

It is worth noting that one of the strongest points about Basic is that it lessens this danger by reducing the temptation. People experiment with un-English sentences and forms when what they are learning does not let them say enough. Basic concentrates on the words and sentences which will say most. It provides for expressive needs as fast as possible—leaving till later words which are not immediately necessary. For example, the work of words like *wife* and *husband*, which at first sight might seem indispensable, can be done (as in everyday English it constantly is) by names ("Mr. T. and I," or "Janet and I" for "My husband and I," "My wife and I"). When the time comes for the learner to move out from Basic, he has *The General Basic English Dictionary* (W. W. Norton, New York) to guide him. There 20,000 further English words are defined through the 850. In this way and in others Basic encourages extension of vocabulary. Needless to add its aim in making Basic versions of the Bible, *Julius Caesar* and *Arms and the Man* is not to prove that Basic is "sufficient and adequate for all purposes" but to provide texts suited to the needs of beginners in English for whom the English of the King James version or of Shakespeare or Shaw is outside their linguistic reach.

To turn for a moment to this writer's comments on my work in China. I do not see why the help it has received from the Rockefeller Foundation is a point against it. The Basic program there (and in this country, for that matter) has been free from the profit motive. It is however a fact that the Ministry of Education Committee appointed in 1937 to review the teaching of English in China ruled, among other Basic reforms, that the first year course should cover no more than 500 English words. Since then the war has prevented the implementation of these rulings, and the workers had soon to withdraw into Yunnan, but how is that an objection to Basic?

Finally, it must be remarked that the writer of the article I am referring to is an associate of Michael West who in 1934 issued, from the University of Toronto Press, a notoriously inaccurate, misinformed and unfair pamphlet attacking Basic. This pamphlet he had—as a result of C. K. Ogden's critical exposé *Counter-Offensive*—to withdraw as erroneous and misleading. Of *Counter-Offensive*, no less a judge than Jespersen said that he had never seen anything more effective. Those who know the story or turn up Ogden's article "How Not to Make a Dictionary" in *Psyche* Volume XV, 1935, will understand very well the reason for the *animus* this "debunker" shows.

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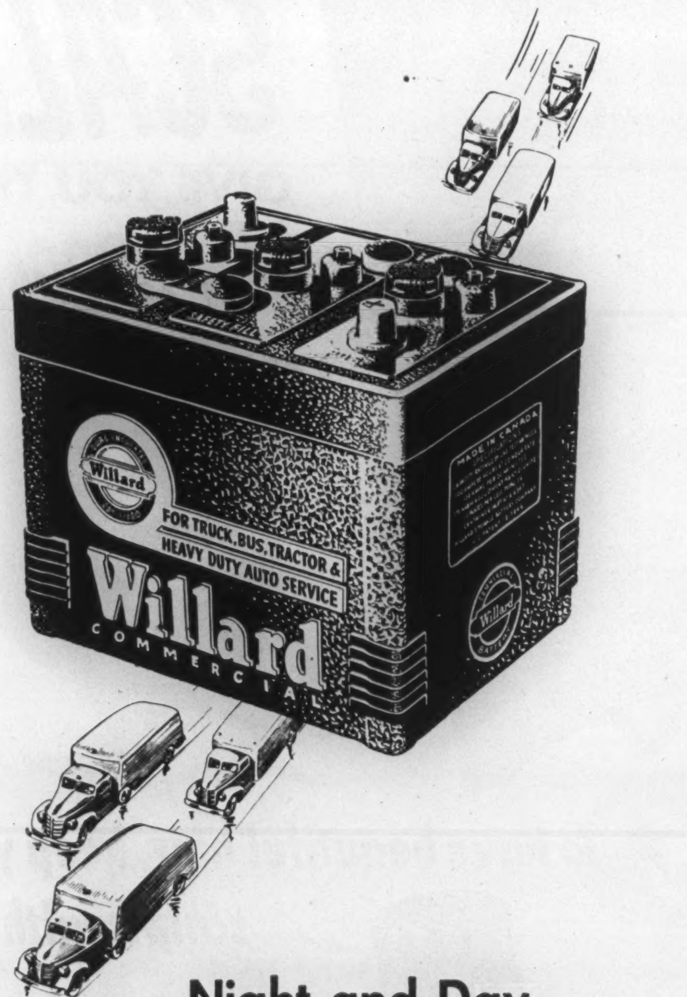

Night and Day...
POWER TO CARRY ON!

Among the unsung heroes of this war are the men who keep the big trucks rolling on our highways, carrying war goods, food and vitally needed supplies. Night and day, they must carry on. Night and day, too, Willard Batteries in those trucks are carrying on—supplying the dependable electrical power without which motors would cease to roar and wheels to turn. With so many batteries needed for so many purposes, every one in use is precious. Take good care of the one in your car, but—when a replacement can no longer be postponed—make sure by choosing a new Willard that you'll have *the power to carry on.*

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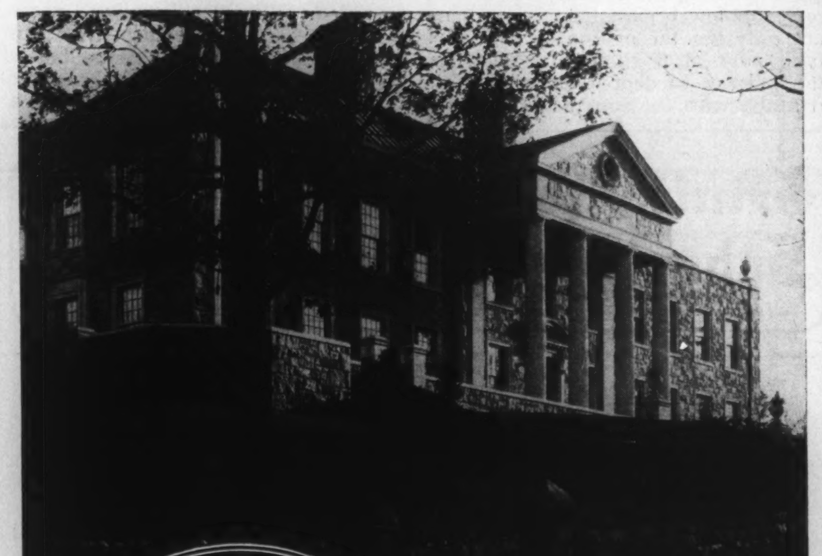

GORE HEAD OFFICE TODAY

IN 1839 when Gore was founded
fires were fought by hand pumps

IN THE interval, much water has flowed under bridges—and through fire hose.

During the past century, fire fighting equipment and protection have improved immeasurably. But fire is still the great hazard against which the wise property-owner must safeguard himself.

Gore's roots strike deep into Canadian history. Since it wrote its first policy in pioneer days, Gore has grown from strength to strength, serving Canadians with steadily advancing forms of sound protection.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A War Correspondent Spells Out The Tragedy of All The Lands

THEY SHALL NOT SLEEP, by Leland Stowe. (Ryerson, $3.75.)

WAR correspondents are good in exact ratio to their capacity for sympathy. Some men record what they see and hear from a detached point of view, like that of a reporter trained to keep himself out of things. He may see much and describe it well, almost as well as a bacteriologist recording the activities of a new series of low organisms. But others not only see the drama of rage but take part in it spiritually, sharing the passion of depression, anger, or triumph with the combatants.

Leland Stowe is of this high company, coursing the seas and the embittered lands with open eyes and earnest mind; resolved when he begins to write that his readers will feel the tragedy as well as understand the meaning of each dissolving scene.

For the Chicago *News* he went first to China at a time when Chennault's Flying Tigers were being assembled. His interviews with some of these cock-sure young American volunteers before they tasted battle vexed him. They had no sense of proportion, no apparent concern about the sufferings of the Chinese people or of any other people. As flying-men they thought themselves better than the R.A.F., being puffed-up by inexperience. Yet a time came when they found themselves, and marched, shyly, to glory.

From China Mr. Stowe went to Burma and saw incredible things as the Japs were sweeping down, such as the two men in "tails" and the young woman in a sweeping evening gown trotting from ball-room to bar and back in sweet confidence while Japanese bombs were bursting a short distance away. From Burma, still hot with indignation, he went to India and was there when Sir Stafford Cripps arrived. He talked at length with Jawaharlal Nehru and absorbed that amiable Indian's futile complexities through the pores. Nothing English could be right in India. Even the British offer of Dominion status was too late, and less than sincere, since there was no suggestion of the abolition of the India Office in London, either during or after the war.

And so, on to Russia where his hopelessness dissolved. He talked with hundreds of "the little people" in Moscow and in the front line, remarked their serenity and confidence, envied their faith that the German cause was lost, and marvelled at the willingness of civilians to suffer and starve that the Red army might prosper in its desperate work. This section of the book is radiant, but it does not even intimate that there was any compulsion anywhere, save in the army, where discipline was rigid. The people were tough, capable of great labors, great laughter and great hospitality but were they free, as Mr. Stowe understands freedom? He does not even touch the question, much less answer it.

In truth the author, eager to be judicial and fair, saw with hawk-eyes every sign of tyranny the world around, but was blind in the presence of the most complete dictatorship of all. Nevertheless he has written an honest book, a book of deep pity and passion, which deserves the widest circulation.

•

Consolation Poems

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE TRIUMPH OF LIFE, an anthology edited by Horace Gregory (Macmillan, $3.25.)

AN ANTHOLOGY of 572 pages, 25 to 30 lines to the page, every line not only poetry but profound poetry, and all in a book that will go in the pocket, is a thing for which to give praise. When three-quarters of the poems are new to the critic, and likely to be so to 99.99 per cent of his readers, more praise. When all of them are graciously matched together by a singular unity of spirit so that one feels that each author would admire the work of all the rest—most praise of all; for that is a true Anthology. These are Poems of Consolation; they do their work by creating a sense of the unity of the individual life with the sum of all life. There are four of Gerard Manley Hopkins, all new to me except "Pied Beauty." Thirteen of Walter Savage Landor, which is in this critic's opinion quite enough; six of Vaughan, seven of Herrick, one very interesting one by the compiler himself, who is an American metaphysical with a keen sense of the mysteries of time and death, and one by his wife, Marya Zaturenska. The book belongs to the new Viking Portable Library, and combines economy of paper with typographical beauty in a high degree.

•

Stage Designer

PART OF A LIFETIME, by Lee Simonson. (Collins, $6.00.)

A YOUNG man who varied his progress through high school and Harvard by "artistry" in the form of sonnets, prose poems, watercolor sketches on the finest quality of Whatman paper, and intimate discussions of Baudelaire and Verlaine went a-studying and observing in Paris and returned to New York intent upon becoming a specialist in mural decoration.

Being interested in the Washington Square Players he designed one or two stage-sets for these amiable hopefuls who had everything but money and often did miracles with a shoestring. And so, onward to the Theatre Guild where he designed the sets for *Liliom,* among others, and discovered his profession.

For a score of years Lee Simonson's deep understanding of light and shade and of the power of symbolism in stage-setting made him a personage in New York. In this book, extravagantly designed and printed and copiously illustrated, he tells not only of his own progress and achievement but of the state of the New York Theatre, the rich man's fad and the artist's gamble.

An interesting feature is his story of the gradual transformation of the Theatre Guild from an art-repertory institution to a commercial, depending on "hits" for daily bread, and even for existence, and differing but little from the course of any private producing manager.

But though he deplores, he does so in a civilized and urbane manner, and while looking with envy on the state of the theatre in Russia, offers no suggestion that it could be copied for America, all nicely settled in the comfortable seats of the neighborhood movie.

For all interested in the composite arts of the Stage this book is wholly admirable.

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THE BOOKSHELF

A Survey of Painting in Canada Unites History and Biography

CANADIAN ART, 1820 to 1940, by William Colgate. (Ryerson, $5.00.)

CANADA is a northern land, touched by extremes in color and atmosphere. Its sunlight is more vivid, its cloud-masses more dour and menacing than those of the softer climes. Even on the eastern sea-coast the fog is determined rather than romantic. Only on the west coast is there an approximation to the soft airs and melancholy mistiness that European artists have been interpreting for centuries.

In these days a landscape by a Canadian artist is painted not only to reflect some of these stark natural features of the country, but to suggest the spirit of them. That is so because some twenty years ago a group of men resolved to paint what they saw, and by design and general technique to intensify the rhythm of the scene.

Before that period most of the better men who painted in Canada, either as professionals or amateurs, smelled of the Julien Academy in Paris. Not that the Academy is malodorous; on the contrary; but its aroma is native as Manet, French as Dijon. No one went to Julien's before he could draw, or had a color-sense. The pupil inbreathed there, not rudiments, but rather a French manner of judging, seeing and expressing, which overlaid and often obscured his native talent.

There is a true Canadian art today because natives of our north, at large with brushes and palette, realized that beauty might be hard as nails, sharp-edged as twenty-below, and even violent as our autumn coloring. That conception had no place in the old-time galleries of Europe. Even French realism was a moderated severity and the feminine romanticism of Germany and Italy was far out of bounds.

In this book Mr. Colgate surveys and illustrates the whole field of painting in Canada from the days of Paul Kane onwards, and if the earlier portion is pedestrian in that it records the work of perhaps too many mediocrities before reaching the parting of the ways the latter portion moves with lighter step. In the main the judgments are measured and dependable which was to be expected from Mr. Colgate, and the historical detail concerning the many small societies which lived and died is interesting. The book covers artistic endeavor in all parts of the Dominion, and if for that reason alone would be of uncommon value.

Once in a while the most carefully designed and printed book destroys the peace of the author by one or more typographical errors. Few have the inspiration of one herein. Those who remember portraits of F. Hopkinson Smith, the urbane and well-dressed American artist, will smile broadly at the slip on page 39 which makes him "Fopkinson."

•

In An Irish Village

TOUCHED BY THE THORN, By Maura Laverty. (Longmans, Green, $3.00).

INTO the Irish village of Tullynawlin came a band of strolling players, known in the village dialect as "the balties." One of them, Rowan O'Keeffe, swept Mary Sheehy off balance, and she married him, despite Denis Doran's long and shy courting of her. Denis was the solid, dependable lad, whose devotion was everlasting.

When Mary came back, widowed and with a little son, Peejay, Denis still wanted her, but her pride was made all the firmer by her poverty, and she married miserly old Johnny Dunne, who promised to send Peejay to school and take Mary's mother out of the County poor-house. Even yet Denis persisted—to her sorrow and his.

So the love-story is of the well-ordered type of romantic fiction, the heroine being dragged through a whole series of bitter troubles, to keep the reader in a state of suspense. But the distinguished quality of this tale is not so much in the plot as in the rich coloring of the characters, and in the authentic "Irishism" of them all.

Paddy Gallagher "had the patriotism in his head" and against all reason drilled with the Irish Republican Army until the sly work of an informer landed him in jail. The bitterness of the whole village towards informers is admirably expressed. Julia Dempsey was a spinster who mothered the whole community. Then also Lamb Doyle, the "natural," Biddy Blocks the herbalist and gossip, Sergeant Buckley of the Police, and Teedy a neglected child are memorable people. The way Julia won Teedy's confidence by the making of "a flummery cake" dressed by a web of spun sugar, is a dramatic and alluring cookery-tale.

Altogether, a delightful book.

•

Prophet Roberts

CAPTAIN John Paul Jones was just twenty-three years old when he disappeared mysteriously from the island of Tobago in the Caribbean Sea. He was somewhat older when he turned up next in Philadelphia with a Congressional commission as a lieutenant in the embryo United States Navy. What happened in the interlude of his disappearance no one knows for certain, but Theodore Goodridge Roberts has looked into his personal crystal ball and done some backward prophesying for *Esquire*, under title of "A Disreputable Interlude."

•

Milton's Royalism

MILTON'S ROYALISM, by Malcolm Mackenzie Ross. (No. 34 of Cornell University Studies in English. Oxford, $2.50.)

TUDOR poetry, and particularly that of the Elizabethan era, was a reflection of the social compromise; the balance between Court, Merchants and common people, which made for an exuberant content with England, and for devotion to the Crown, its symbol. But the Stuarts overset the balance by extreme claims for the Court and Milton became their bitter opponent. Yet he was possessed by the Symbol of an earlier English literature and carried them into his poetry so completely that there seems to be a self-contradiction in it.

This is the argument of Professor Ross, carefully buttressed and clearly expressed in this book, which, as may be expected, is not designed for popular reading. He draws a parallel between Milton's times and ours, showing that the "Leftist" poets of nowadays are ridden by middle-class literary tradition.

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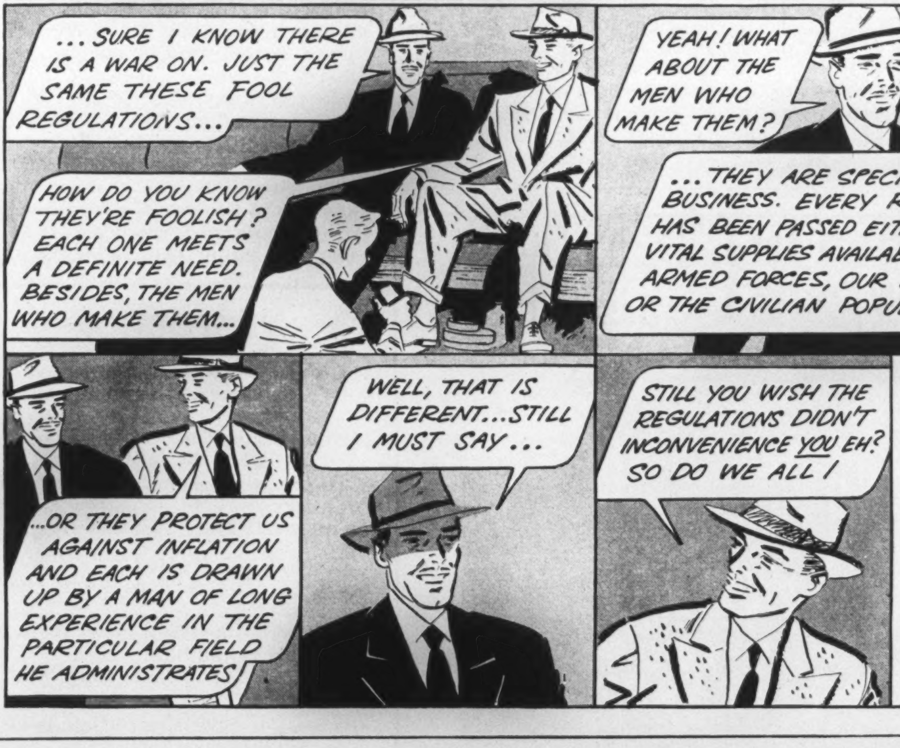
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos


... SURE I KNOW THERE IS A WAR ON. JUST THE SAME THESE FOOL REGULATIONS...
HOW DO YOU KNOW THEY'RE FOOLISH? EACH ONE MEETS A DEFINITE NEED. BESIDES, THE MEN WHO MAKE THEM...
YEAH! WHAT ABOUT THE MEN WHO MAKE THEM?
... THEY ARE SPECIALISTS IN BUSINESS. EVERY REGULATION HAS BEEN PASSED EITHER TO MAKE VITAL SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FOR THE ARMED FORCES, OUR ALLIES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION...
...OR THEY PROTECT US AGAINST INFLATION AND EACH IS DRAWN UP BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE PARTICULAR FIELD HE ADMINISTRATES
WELL, THAT IS DIFFERENT...STILL I MUST SAY...
STILL YOU WISH THE REGULATIONS DIDN'T INCONVENIENCE YOU EH? SO DO WE ALL!

"DON'T SHOOT, HE'S DOING HIS BEST!"
All restrictions are a nuisance which we tolerate only in order to avoid the greater interference that would result from defeat or even victory *plus* inflation. It's easy to blame any regulations that affect one's own convenience. But remember that every regulation has been drafted by men who know what they are doing to meet a specific need. In the words of the song "Don't shoot the man at the piano, he's doing his best."
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WORLD OF WOMEN

That Overseas Letter Can Be a Morale Builder or Time Bomb

By BERNICE COFFEY

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW and Ellen Terry never met. Yet the friendship of the great playwright and the lady who was one of England's most famous actresses was one of many years' standing. It began, was developed and maintained entirely by correspondence. An extraordinary long-distance affair, it is an example of the remarkable potentialities of the letter that comes in the post.

But a surprisingly large number of today's correspondents have yet to realize the power of a letter to strengthen the tie that binds—and at a time when letters are often the only means of keeping alight the flame of love or friendship.

In time of war, as the authorities have learned, letters from home exert a definite influence on the morale of the man overseas. He prizes letters before gifts or clothing or even food . . . for he has been away from home a long, long time . . . perhaps as long as five years.

Ineptly written, a letter becomes a distortion of the personality of the writer, is often open to wrong construction on the part of the recipient, gives little pleasure to either the writer or the one who reads it.

Wherein do many people fail at this important home front responsibility—and why?

A booklet which answers these questions admirably has been prepared by Backers Associated, an organization of the employees of John Labatt Limited established for the purpose of supporting their enlisted fellow workers.

Before beginning a letter, says the booklet, the writer must decide three things—What do I really want to say? How much space have I to say it in? (this refers, of course, to Airgraph mail) and How do I want the reader to feel when he has read what I write?

"The last question is really first in importance because the *effect* of those words from home is what matters. A letter that can give a lonesome fighting lad new heart and spirit, make him feel that he is loved and appreciated and that his home and his country are indeed worth fighting for—that's the kind of letter we all want to write."

The effect of the letter is decided by the point-of-view of the one who writes it. The importance of point-of-view is illustrated by two examples—one, a letter written in a semi-malicious, dismal and discouraging manner; another letter using the same news but written in a kind, bright and hopeful spirit.

"Putting on the best pair of glasses to get a good point of view doesn't mean keeping hard truths from our men. They aren't babies, and when it is really necessary to tell them bad news, they can take it. It isn't the big unusual facts of bad news that are sapping to morale; *it's the lack of small reassuring bits of good news.* . . . The garden's growing. . . . The baby's hair is getting curly. . . . Your boss says he is holding your job for you. . . . Everybody is talking about what a swell soldier you are. . . . I love you."

Other tips: Don't make glaring mistakes about ranks, duties and privileges. Don't try to steal his army slang—"that's his own particular language and isn't for general use". Don't confuse his rank or arm of service with another. If you have to write grief because your own point of view has slipped a little, write the grief, *burn it,* and start over. Write often.

According to Hitler

One of the most diabolical aspects of Hitler's psychological warfare is the Nazi attempt to demoralize and brutalize the children of France. To realize the full implications of this approach, it is only necessary to look into a school in Colmar, in Alsace where 15-year-old girls are in class. The following description of the scene comes from Free French channels.

The mathematics teacher of the fifteen-year-olds has just been discussing the subject of premiums given to unmarried mothers, and has given the pupils the following problem to solve: "A 32-year-old woman had her first illegimate child at the age of 15 years; at 18, a second; at 22, a third. What is the total amount of the premiums she has received? Consider her age; what interest does it represent, in percent?"

PROPORTION

ONLY a week ago—
Then for a little hour you needed me;
Not sorely,—just to state a hope, a fear,
To one who all too willingly gave ear
As moments flitted by unheededly.

Because you trusted so
I sat as still as frost, with heart aflame,
But weighing well how transient this would be;
Hundreds of words from you, a score from me,
Till all too soon the formal parting came.

Only a week ago,—
One day is with the Lord a thousand years;
So, to His feeble child in spirit strife,
One silent week may seem a length of life,
When neither lit by hope nor dimmed by tears.

Let it be even so
Since God doth order all. To Him I pray
That patience may be perfected in me,
Until, proportioned by eternity,
A thousand years of loss seem but a day.

LOUISA BURCHELL.

World's Masterpieces

One of the most magnificent collections of the world's masterpieces ever seen in Canada is at present providing a sumptuous feast for the eyes and intellects of those fortunate enough to be in a position to visit the Loan Exhibition of Great Paintings at the Toronto Art Gallery. Walls of the immense rooms glow with the deep subdued jewel-tones of the earlier great masters—Hogarth, Holbein, Corot, Gainsborough, Rembrandt, Rubens, Turner, Titian, Tintoretto, Van Dyck, Velasquez—and the sunnier works of the moderns—Toulouse-Lautrec, Rivera, Renoir, Picasso, Manet, Monet.

Here, in toto, are paintings which, in the days of unlimited travel, many Canadians would have considered themselves fortunate to have viewed piecemeal at much cost to themselves in time and effort in many parts of the world.

Among the great achievements of mankind, it is eminently fitting that these paintings are exhibited here in aid of the Allied Merchant Seamen—the men, who with the other services, are fighting for the continuation of a civilization based on cultural freedom.

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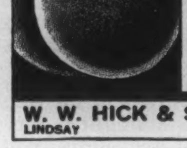

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Canada is faced with the immense task of feeding not only these fighting men but our Allies and those on the home-front. It can be done if every Canadian will—Eat the right foods—Share restricted foods—Waste no foods.

Play fair with those who are fighting for you by adhering to these rules and following the Green Giant's advice—"Take no more food than you can eat: and, eat all the food you take."

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Gastronomic Snobs and the Good Appetite

By FLORENCE W. TUTTLE

Do you discuss the characteristics of a wine instead of drinking it? Do you like to confound others with your esoteric knowledge of food?

HE WAS a pious gourmet living painfully through parlous times. If it was his patriotic duty (and it was) to look firmly away from even thoughts of terrapin or turtle he would do so gallantly—no slacker he—but you sensed the struggle taking place on the ramparts of his soul.

One day this robust and truculent gastronome invited us to dine with him. He must have ordered the dinner in advance but on our arrival at the small restaurant of his choice his apologies began. In turn he loudly and bitterly complained about the undistinguished sherry served, the soup which was neither hot nor properly seasoned, the salad fatigued to exhaustion,—the portions which were too small, the wine too chilled, the coffee too weak. The waiter cowered before the thunder of this choleric critic. But I could not help noticing that our host downed everything with apparent gusto. One could only infer that it is the duty of a self-constituted gourmet to maintain high standards by constant grousing.

Meanwhile our host entertained us with highly embroidered and furbelowed descriptions of memorable meals with their accompanying wines, he had enjoyed in the pre-war past. He gave us loving and touching details of a dinner he had eaten in San Francisco way back in 1924, with the vintage and name of the wine which squired each superb course. With flushed cheek and sparkling eye he paid tribute to "bold majestic wines" and the gentle but intricate art of combining them with perfect food. (They embrace like reconciled lovers, it seems!)

Though we dined vicariously in many fascinating outposts of the world that evening no word was said of the guests at these dinners: or if the talk was good, the wit delicately "pinging" back and forth across the tables like gaily-colored bubbles. Is it the fare alone that makes a meal memorable, the orderly succession of dishes, the way the wines smell and taste? I began to ask myself.

These interior questions were interrupted by the unfortunate waiter who came back with an inferior brandy, only to be tossed and gored once more by our exalted devotée. We tore ourselves away at last and as we left the hotel my husband said with malice: "If he goes on this way frothing with displeasure at the inadequacies of the war-time cuisines, he'll end a tortured dyspeptic and have to live on milk and gruel for the rest of his life; and serve him jolly well right. Why didn't he decide to collect stamps rather than memorable meals? Much easier on his temper."

Several days later my lord telephoned me late in the afternoon to say that a valuable client and his wife had arrived in town and he had suggested dining them down-town as we are maidless. But this client Mr. K., pleaded that his wife was weary of travelling and restaurant cooking. Couldn't they just barge in and take pot-luck with us? This was in the nature of a royal command so I ran up a tomato soup (with the collaboration of a tin) to supplement a meagre meal. (The elite'll eat anything I've always heard and here was their chance to prove it.)

Mr. K. was true to the tycoon type as cast by Hollywood, and his wife was a handsome heavy woman with a Lady Macbeth voice. As we lapped our banal soup she said rather grandly: "I must send you my recipe for a most unique bortsch I got from a fascinating brigand chief when I was in Bulgaria." (Had she ever been in Bulgaria? I glanced at her husband and admired the deadpan.) I thanked her, knowing full well I would never receive it.

While the men talked business, Mrs. K. continued my education in global eating. One night floating down the Nile in a dahabeeyah she tasted a marvelous dessert prepared by the Arab servant of her host. Need I say she got the recipe? It sounded to me like an old-fashioned nut-sundae, but who am I to quibble?

Butter or Beurre?

These are but two examples of a new and maddening kind of snobbism, which has manifested itself in these last few years. It has become smartly knowing to speak of some exotic dish with a kind of drugged concentration, to know the proper Hungarian pronunciation of goulash ("gulyas" is of course pronounced "goo-yash"), to go off on a lip-smacking research of the correct way to prepare turtle fins, to always refer to "beurre a l'Anglaise" which is nothing but melted butter, my masters!

Just one more irritating by-product of the war? Not entirely. Good eating is of course the most important of our contemporary concerns: and wartime with its rationing and shortages and the disappearance from our shelves of all exotic herbs and seasonings, has made our tables inevitably dull and drab. War time becomes a powerful challenge to circumvent dreariness of menu and thus the subject of food takes over the conversational spotlight as never before. If we may not eat interestingly we can at least assume a gastronomic superiority and force our re-shuffled memories of fine food and drink down the throats of our long suffering friends: or sit back in nostalgic mood and read about such things as thick cream, truffles and caviar with their lovely drooly sounds.

The plethora of new cook-books is a symptom of this need and this is where the solemn high priests of the table come into their own. They write books about their "private stomacking" mentioned by Shakespeare in "Antony and Cleopatra". And these Bacchic *memoirs* sell like crazy.

Mrs. M. F. K. Fisher is one of these exquisite Palates who has given us fascinating books on food and drink. She has built up a fine reputation about herself apropos food and now in her newest book "The Gastronomical Me" she writes about food apropos herself. She not only knows her subjects well but *she can write!* But with all her delicate perceptions she has a highly exaggerated respect for gastronomic values. She is precious and exasperating when showing off her knowledge of vintages and I am naughtily reminded of one of James Thurber's drawings in "The New Yorker" of the man who opens a bottle of wine for his guests. The caption reads: "It's a naive domestic Burgundy without any breeding but I think you'll be amused by its presumption." . . . Ah, there, Mrs. Fisher!

I refer all top-lofty gastronomes to the story of the famous French gourmet, Grimrod de la Reyniere who claimed that anything would taste good if properly cooked. To prove his point he had cooked a copy of his own book "The Manual of Gastronomy", ate it and pronounced it perfect!

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No woman wants to fritter away precious moments repairing make-up several times a day in these busy times—yet every woman wants to look her best. How wonderful, then, to find a Foundation Cream that lets you remain as well-groomed as you were when you left your dressing table, gives you a dewy, luminous look, conceals blemishes and fine lines, holds your powder firm and even all day long!

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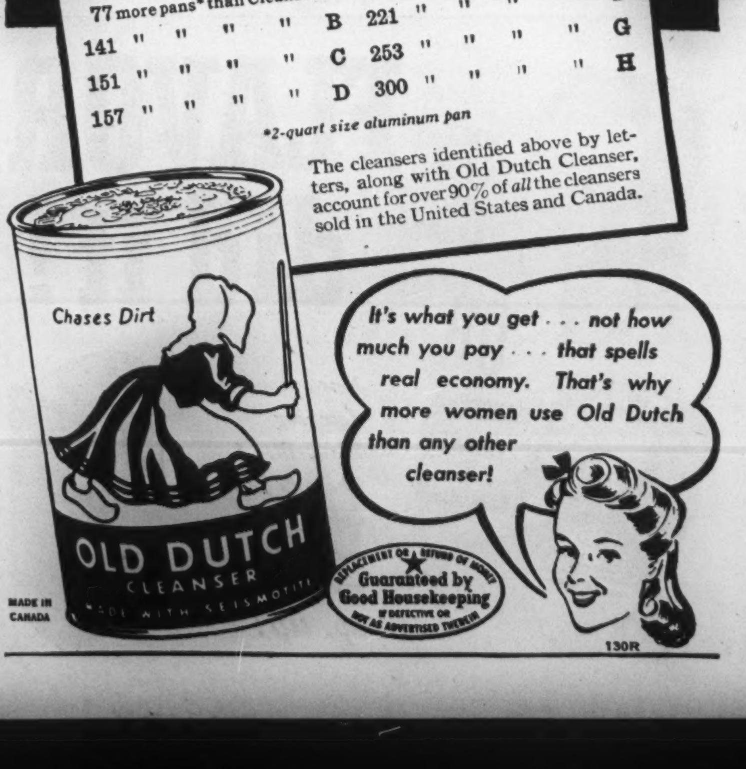
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Music in Many Forms Played by Mitropoulos and Some Others

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THAT splendidly efficient organization, the Minneapolis Orchestra, and its versatile conductor last week paid its third visit to Toronto. Every local music lover hopes that such sojourns will continue to be annual. The remarkable individuality and glowing musical nature of Dmitri Mitropoulos unquestionably exercise a spell; and he has a remarkably fine instrument to play upon; an orchestra which, after over forty years of consistent progress is now a veteran among the major musical institutions of America.

The adjective "communicative" which some commentators are fond of using is assuredly appropriate in the case of Mitropoulos. His conducting is intensely personal and, in results, as truly communicative as musical expression could possibly be. In his three visits he has presented three symphonies uniquely contrasted; the impassioned Fifth Symphony of young Shostakovich, the haunting "Pathetique" Symphony of Tchaikovsky; and the radiant Second Symphony of Brahms. In every instance he has magically carried listeners into the inner sanctums of their creators' minds.

One could not imagine a finer representation of Brahms in his most genial moods than last week's rendering of the Second Symphony. Historically it is the work that really established Brahms' status as the legitimate successor of Beethoven. Majestic as is his First Symphony, the world of 1876 found its orchestration labored and obscure. The foremost European critic of that time, Dr. Eduard Henslick of Vienna, was an enthusiastic admirer of Brahms, but even he had found the First Symphony "difficult". Brahms, already at work on its successor, wrote him, "In the course of the winter I will let you hear a symphony which sounds so cheerful and delightful that you will think I wrote it specially for you, or rather for your young wife."

When the new work was played on December 30, 1877 under the baton of Hans Richter it proved so transparent, joyous and poetic that Brahms' permanent fame as a symphonist became immediately established. It had fluency and energy. The Minneapolis Orchestra is large and admirable in tone, even in quality throughout, and responsive to its conductor's more minute demands. Consequently the rendering was joyous, poetic and radiant, just as Brahms conceived it.

Anna Istomina and Mary Ellen Moylan, with the Ballet Russe, opening a ten day engagement on February 23 at the Royal Alexandra Theatre.

It is strange to realize that the stimulating polyphony and irresistible rhythm of Bach's third Brandenburg Concerto was possibly never heard in the composer's lifetime. The Margrave of Brandenburg, a sprig of the House of Hohenzollern who commissioned it, with the other five of the series, was content to accumulate manuscripts which in the end found their way to the Royal Library at Berlin, whence they were resurrected long after the composer's death. It is an ideal "curtain raiser" for a concert of a distinguished quality and here also Mitropoulos radiated the mood of the composer. His versatility was demonstrated in the second part of the program. Elgar was never more the typical healthy Englishman than in his paean of pleasure over London street noises, the "Cockaigne" Overture and its wealth in fresh harmonic devices was never more amply demonstrated than in the rendering. Finally came Robert Russell Bennett's symphonic picture based on airs from "Porgy and Bess", first performed just a year ago with the Pittsburgh Orchestra, under Fritz Reiner who had commissioned it. It was done at one of the Prom concerts last summer but the richness and beauty of contrast in which Reiner had an intimate part was not then so observable. Bennett has what Gershwin to his own regret never acquired, a complete knowledge of orchestral technique. He used to earn a substantial living as an arranger of musical comedy scores for New York managers. Some years ago he rather astonished devotees of girl-and-music shows by stating that the secret of popular effects in this field was the skilful use of counterpoint in which he is adept. Mitropoulos' fervent and picturesque rendering showed that the tone-picture "Porgy and Bess" is something richer than Gershwin could ever have himself accomplished.

Early Shostakovich

Concerts for Secondary Schools by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra have, for the most part, been confined to traditional works; but last week under Ettore Mazzoleni, young folk were introduced to a Shostakovich Symphony,—his first, composed when a boy of 19 as an exercise on the occasion of his graduation from Leningrad Conservatory.

Thus it is an ideal vehicle in which to introduce Shostakovich to new listeners. Mr. Mazzoleni is no stranger to the work. Though never previously played by T.S.O., it was through this vehicle that he brought the then unknown name of the Russian composer to the attention of Toronto listeners in a concert by the Conservatory Orchestra six or seven years ago. Under his steady beat its qualities were revealed with fresh and subtle vigor, and classic elegance. His rendering of the Ibert "Divertissement," of which one wrote at length a fortnight ago, was full of glow and sustained rhythmical grace.

The concert was, indeed, the most interesting of the Secondary School series so far; for it also presented Glazounov's beautiful and unfamiliar Violin Concerto in A minor. In the matter of concertos, violinists run in so limited a routine, that an unhackneyed work of this type is welcome. It is profoundly interesting, alive with emotion and gracious devices. Its cadenza is much above the average of such flights. Its performance was a triumph for the young violinist, Peggy Moreland, whose warm, beautiful tone, brilliant attack, and technical address were captivating from first to last.

Erratic Pianism

It is sad to see an artist of such superb gifts as Witold Malcuzynski go wrong. In power, touch and execution few pianists of the day are his equal; but when he gets into an extended work he casts discretion to the winds, and enters on a wild orgy of speed and noise that destroys the quality of the music he is playing. As a Pole, he is no doubt a worshipper of Chopin, but anything more unlike the way Chopin is reported to have interpreted his own works than the methods of Malcuzynski could hardly be imagined. It was the same when he tackled a Liszt Sonata. The records of the latter's playing show that his pianism, though revolutionary in brilliance, was beautifully refined. In other words, Chopin and Liszt, founders of modern pianoforte

(Continued on Next Page)

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Sat. Evg., Feb. 26—Snow Maiden; Scheherazade; Beau Danube.

Mon. Evg., Feb. 28 (All Russian)—Swan Lake; Red Poppy; Ancient Russia.
Tues. Evg., Feb. 29—Ancient Russia; Scheherazade; Cuckold's Fair.
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Wed. Evg., Mar. 1—Chopin Concerto; Snow Maiden; Rodeo.
Thurs. Evg., Mar. 2—Swan Lake; Ancient Russia; Rodeo.
Fri. Evg., Mar. 3—Nutcracker; Red Poppy; Prince Igor.
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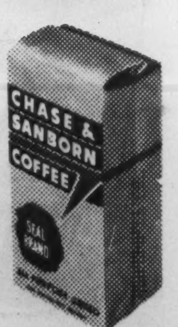


THE FILM PARADE

Producers and Company Throwing Discretion to the Wild Winds

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT WAS like old times last week with the screen throwing thrift, discretion and ceilings on sets to the winds. Every opening was either epic or mammoth. On the epic side there was "Northern Pursuit" with Errol Flynn floundering shoulder-high in a Canadian winter of corn-flakes and gypsum. On the mammoth side there was "The Gang's All Here" which returns to the screen the sort of sets and ensembles we haven't seen since the days of Busby Berkeley. Even Busby Berkeley was back, with his favorite old trick of photographing human kaleidoscopes, with the camera-man hanging upside down from the rafters. There was also an enormous, if belated Christmas pantomime entitled "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves."

To begin with the pantomime and work south, "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" has the forty thieves in forty jars and bristles with minarets and onion towers. Having got this far however the producers handed "The Arabian Nights" over to the scrap paper drive and went along on their own. This meant inevitably, dictators, an underground movement, guerrillas and a planned invasion of Bagdad. It doesn't seem likely however that the makers of "Ali Baba" had a modern allegory in mind. It would be an exaggeration indeed to suggest that they had anything in mind at all. What they had on hand however were hundreds of extras, acres of sets, a magpie nest made up of old shredded plots and free access to all the pots, paints and brushes in the technicolor department.

The stars here are Jon Hall and Maria Montez. Miss Montez has eyelashes half an inch long and looks remarkably well in a wrapped turban. Jon Hall gives his usual performance of sheer magnificent muscle without an ounce gone to acting. As a special added attraction Sabu is missing.

IT LOOKS as though spy-and-sabotage cycle will have to shift one of its favorite opening gambits—the one in which an officer quarrels petulantly with his superiors, is resoundingly cashiered and then pretends to go over to the enemy. Everyone is on to this by this time, including the characters themselves. "Just a police trap," they say sneeringly in "Northern Pursuit" and from that point on Errol Flynn as far as they are concerned is just a cop in a parka.

Somehow however they all get together on a Northern trail leading to an abandoned mine—Errol Flynn, Helmut Dantine, three or four escaped Nazi prisoners and a couple of Indians. Gene Lockhart, a Nazi-minded lawyer, goes along too, with the greatest reluctance and for no particular reason, and a handsome blonde named Julie Bishop arrives by dog-train. People emerge and disappear with the incalculability of a dream till the picture reaches its final sequence, when the authors get a firm grip on motivation—a plot to blow up the Welland canal—and dispose of the saboteurs briskly in a plane crash. I don't know how Mr. Flynn and Miss Bishop got back to civilization—they were widely separated somewhere in the neighborhood of James Bay when I left—but I expect that Warner Brothers somehow arranged their transportation.

THE gang of "The Gang's All Here" includes Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, Benny Goodman, Charlotte Greenwood and Edward Everett Horton; and while they are occasionally active the show is largely taken over by Busby Berkeley. The story has to do with a sad-eyed little night club singer in love with a war hero far above her station in life; and Busby Berkeley, who hasn't had a real chance at a spectacle show since the beginning of the war falls on the mild little book like a famished tiger on a gazelle. At one point for instance he extends the nightclub straight to the horizon, with rows and rows of beautiful girls performing a sort of wand drill with bananas ten feet long. Faced by this sort of scenic competition the cast does the best it can. Carmen Miranda and Alice Faye manage to impress themselves in a couple of songs ("The Lady with the Tutti Frutti Hat" and "No Love, No Nothing") and Charlotte Greenwood, with her tall brassy pompadour and her astonishing legs isn't a girl to be entirely obliterated. In the end however cast and story are both quenched under a fire of scarlet neon rings and exploding rockets. Formidable.

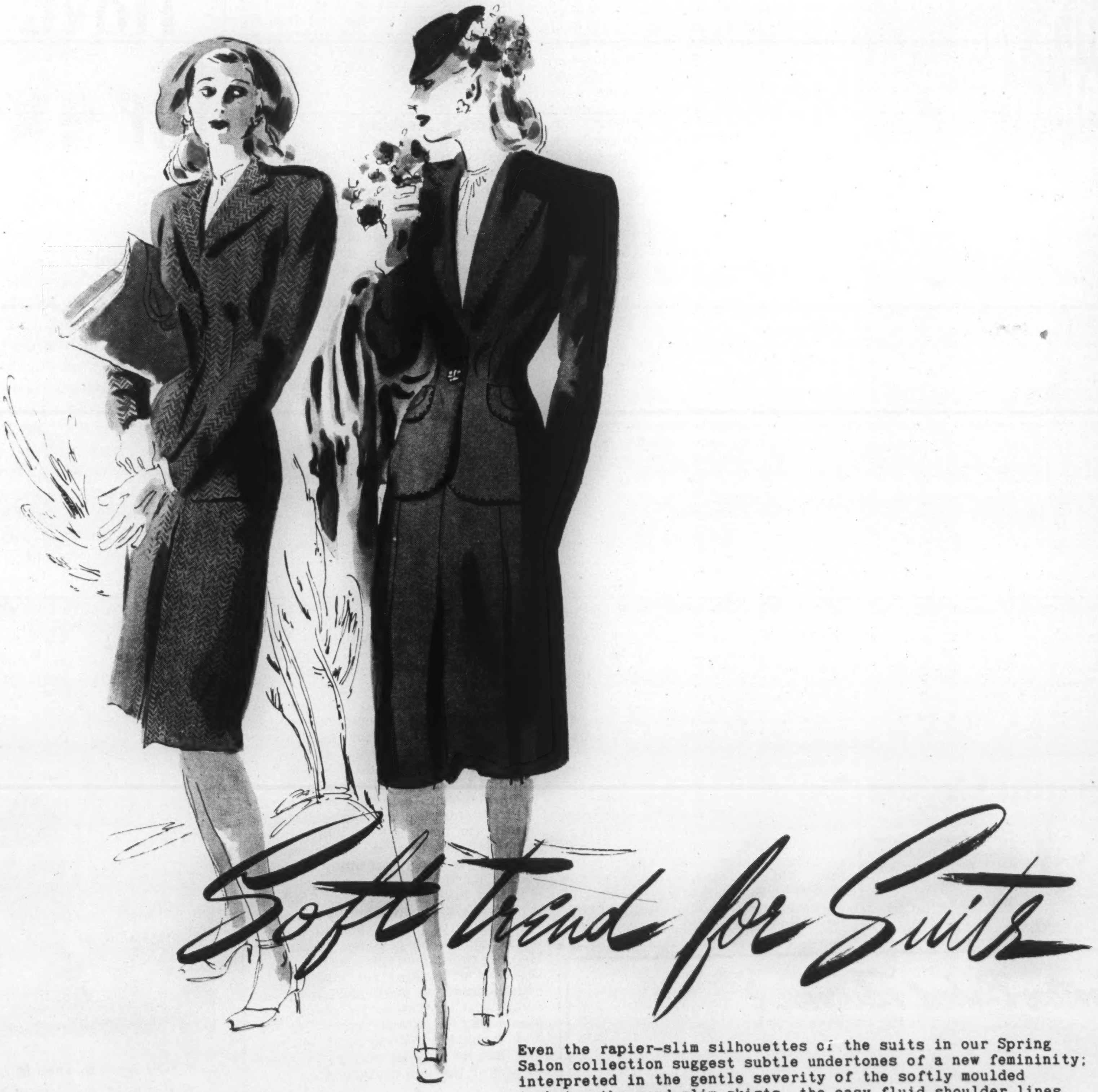
THE Russian film "No Greater Love" proves, if any proof were needed, that a superb company working on a powerful theme can manage very well without elaborate technical equipment. The film was made under inconceivable difficulties in the town of Alma Atta, 150 miles north of the Chinese border. The villagers supplied most of the costumes, the Army provided some captured German uniforms and an enemy tank, and the Soviet players, working on a theme taken straight out of Russia's current struggle, did the rest. The film is openly propagandist, and one early sequence, showing a group of unarmed guerrillas routing several truck-loads of heavily armed invaders is as artlessly unconvincing as any of the exploits in Hollywood's war. The greater part of the film however is both persuasive and intense, and much of it has the heart-shaking realism of some of the recent great Russian documentaries. It is a deeply felt, magnificently acted picture.

(*Continued from Page* 24)

technique, made musical quality their ultimate aim; their most dramatic effects were well governed. The type of pianism which casts aside all restraint is debased art just as the ranting by a Shakespearean actor is debased art. Fortunately Malcuzynski is young enough to learn repose and discretion and with his rare powers, one hopes to hear him as a genuinely satisfying interpreter some day.

A New Russian Work

At Massey Hall on Feb. 12th, the Jewish Folk Choir gave the first performance in North America, under the special patronage of the U.S.S.R. Legation, Ottawa, of a symphony-cantata, "The Birth of Russia". It is by one of the more notable of many younger Russian composers, Yuri Shaporin, adept in both choral and orchestral technique. It is based on a poem, "The Field of Kulikova" by Alexander Blok, which narrates how White Russia was saved from Tartar invaders at a great battle in the middle ages. The application to the situation of the past two years is obvious. Chorally it is most impressive. Under a young conductor, Emil Gartner, the Jewish Folk Choir has, within a short time, made great advances in tone and expression, and its rendering of an essentially dramatic work was at many moments stirring.



Even the rapier-slim silhouettes of the suits in our Spring Salon collection suggest subtle undertones of a new femininity; interpreted in the gentle severity of the softly moulded jackets, the wand-slim skirts, the easy fluid shoulder lines. No doubt about it—this is the spring for suits, the softer, prettier, hand-detailed suits destined to be the very backbone of your wartime wardrobe. We have sketched two excellent examples from the 1944 collection On the left is a classic in 100% English wool herringbone, light grey with darker grey, light beige with darker beige, or brown with beige Sizes 12 to 18 39 95 The other suit shows the dressmaker touch in braid thonged lapels and pockets Also 100% English wool Navy and black Sizes 10 to 16 49 95

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Is Civil Marriage the Solution for the Conditional Pledge?

By A. C. FORREST

THE Very Reverend Dr. W. R. Inge has written (SATURDAY NIGHT, February 5th) with feeling concerning the increase in divorce in England. In his article he mentions that the great "majority of these divorced couples were married in a church or chapel." And he believes that those who do not wish to pledge themselves unconditionally to marital fidelity should be content with a register office.

In a survey made a few years ago a magazine writer discovered that the majority of divorced couples questioned embarked on marriage with the idea, "If this doesn't work, we can always get a divorce." Few would disagree with Dr. Inge that this attitude is not quite consistent with the idea of the Christian service, "Until death do us part."

But if such couples should be content with the register office what are they going to do about it in Ontario and Quebec? For here there is no civil marriage. The only way a couple may be married in either of these provinces is to go to a minister, clergyman or priest.

Yet there are two groups of people for which a non-religious ceremony should be provided. One is the insincere and experimental group mentioned by Dr. Inge. And the other is the non-Christian group who have no belief in, nor desire for, the blessing or benediction of the Church upon their marriage. For either to submit to the beautiful and solemn religious ceremony is pretty close to mockery. And no men are more conscious of this than the clergymen who must officiate at such a ceremony.

Actually there is one alternative to going to a minister. That is to live as common law man and wife. And it might be rather startling to many to know the extent to which this is practised, especially in the centres of large cities, and in the new Northern parts of Ontario and Quebec.

I have questioned many protestant ministers concerning their convictions on this matter. And I have found none who would be opposed to the institution of a civil marriage. And many of them feel strongly that the present system necessitates that often this sacred and beautiful service be profaned.

Obvious Dangers

They feel naturally that a civil ceremony has some very obvious dangers. And that in a sense, to institute a civil ceremony, would be letting down of a great ideal. It would be a wonderful thing if all men and women of these provinces desiring to be married would seek the help and blessing of the Church. And would enter upon married life determined to live according to the customs and teaching of Christianity. But any divorce court will prove that the actual is far from the ideal. If we provide a civil marriage we shall be confessing that we have failed to attain the ideal.

Another danger is that a civil marriage law might make the marriage easier. But it would not be difficult to guard against this. One of the most valuable features of the present system is that ministers are usually understanding and helpful. In the haste and excitement of many wartime wedding plans many young couples have procured licenses and visited the minister before they knew their own minds. Through friendly counsel and advice the minister has often persuaded them to wait a while. Later the couples have realized how unfortunate their hastily planned marriage might have been. Such emotionally unstable couples might be the first to avail themselves of an easy civil ceremony and be denied the help of a friendly pastoral counsellor.

Now clergymen realize that a civil marriage would close a very important open door into the lives and hearts of young couples at one of the most important times of their lives. For example, because of the laxity of our laws most young couples fail to visit a physician before marriage. Quietly, unobtrusively, for years, wise ministers have gently advised young couples, while talking over wedding plans and arrangements a few weeks previous to the affair, to go and have a talk with a physician. Frequently couples in most need of such help from a wise and friendly minister and doctor, would be the first to take advantage of a quick informal arrangement in a register office.

Church's Blessing

A civil marriage should if anything be made more difficult that the religious ceremony where the couple is often well-known to the officiating clergyman. At the present time it is much more difficult and expensive for the non-church couple to procure a license, than it is for the church couple to arrange to have their minister publish the banns and take the responsibility for issuing a form similar to a license.

There may be definite objection to instituting a civil marriage. If so this writer does not know of it. The Protestant clergy on the whole will be in favor of a carefully conceived law providing such. A radio quiz show from Toronto a few weeks ago purported to give public opinion on the matter as being against. But a matter of a little sound education would likely clear this up. I know of no one violently opposed.

It is really doubtful of course if many would avail themselves of such a marriage. For even those who ignore the ministry of the church at all other times feel the need of its guidance and blessing here. And are, I am quite confident, often helped to build better homes because of the solemnity and sacredness of the Christian marriage vows.

But for the sake of those who do not want it there should be a legitimate way out. And for the sake of the minister's conscience and sensitive feelings it should be possible for him to shift the responsibility of a marriage he feels may be doomed before it starts, to the source that has issued the license. But while there is no civil ceremony the conscientious minister is most definitely on the spot.

Let us take one example. Suppose a man has been divorced by his wife for infidelity. He wishes to marry again and so he is issued a license. He goes to his own minister, who for the sake of making the story more complicated, we shall assume is an Anglican Clergyman. He gently explains that he cannot marry him for he is forbidden to do so by his church, but that he may go and be married by one of the non-conformists.

Marriage of a Divorcé

He next approaches a minister of the United Church. This gentleman examines his license and says that to avoid difficulty he has made it a general rule not to marry people who have been divorced. But he will call up Reverend So and So, who marries divorced people. After he has approached the third clergyman, he is asked the embarrassing question, "Who divorced whom?" And he has to admit that he is the guilty party. The minister explains that he will marry the innocent but not the guilty party in such a case. That his conscience will not permit him to jeopardize the future of a second home when one already has been broken.

So the no longer gay divorcé goes on his way, hunting for someone to marry him. He will likely succeed in finding a minister whose church is not too strict or conscience too keen, or maybe one whose eyesight is dull, and be married. Otherwise he will have to go to another province or live as common law man and wife.

Now who is there who has the right to condemn the ruling of the church, or the consciences of these men? For that matter maybe the man shouldn't be permitted to marry again. But if so the responsibility is on the state. Surely the state which permits a man to remarry should provide him with the means.

There may be many arguments against a civil marriage. But there is one powerful indisputable argument for it. And that is that non-Christian people having no use for the Christian ceremony should not be forced to submit to such a service with insincere and meaningless acquiescence. So that ministers might be able to guard this great covenant by shifting the responsibility of contentious, apparently insincere, and divorce-court headed marriages from the Church to the powers that issued the license and gave them permission to marry.

Then if the vows are broken at least they will not be a gross breach of a beautiful and solemn religious covenant meant to be dissolved only by death.

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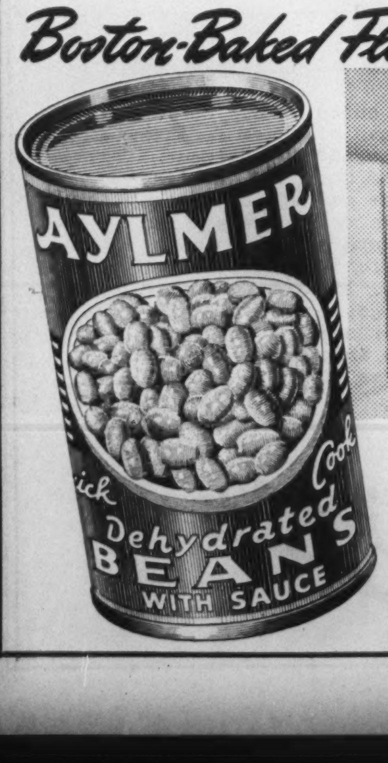

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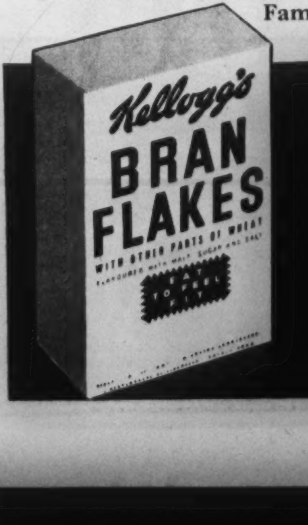

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Sunday with Beethoven and a Few Others

By FREDERIC MANNING

Mr. Howard's only desire was to be left alone and permitted to listen in peace and quiet to Beethoven's Seventh on his radio that Sunday afternoon. But fate—and a number of other things—conspired against Mr. Howard. It's a scene that might be duplicated in any number of other houses—in fact, anywhere there is a man, a radio, a wife and assorted unsympathetic relations.

MR. HOWARD settled himself in a comfortable chair with cigarettes and a new book, glanced at his watch and switched on the radio. They were playing one of his favorite symphonies, and he was prepared to enjoy it. Only a few bars had been played when Mrs. Howard appeared in the door-way looking somewhat dishevelled. "Oh, there you are," she said. "What are you listening to?"

"The Philharmonic," replied Mr. Howard briefly.

"What are they playing?"

"The Beethoven number seven."

His wife looked doubtful. "Are you sure?" she asked, "it sounds like the sixth to me."

"Well, it isn't," he said, "it's the seventh. Do you mind very much if I listen to it?"

His wife was scanning the room and her 'sorry' was uttered absent-mindedly as she went out.

She was back again in a moment. "I'm really sorry to bother you," she said, "but have you seen my green wool scarf?"

Mr. Howard said he hadn't. "Have you looked in the coat-room?" he asked.

"No, but I don't think it is there."

"Well, why not look?"

Mrs. Howard's tone was pre-occupied as she said she would, and left the room.

There was a brief respite and Mr. Howard's brother, Fred, entered and, in a hearty tone, asked Mr. Howard what he was doing.

"Listening to the Orchestra," he replied.

"Who's conducting to-day?"

"Romanovsky," said Mr. Howard.

His brother sniffed. "Can't stand him. What about a walk?"

Mr. Howard tried to keep his voice mild as he replied. "I want to listen to this concert."

"But it's so fine out," his brother said, "brisk and invigorating, just what you need."

Mr. Howard's tone was not so mild this time. "I *want* to listen to this concert."

I Adore Music

Fred was a bit huffy. "Well, don't get so excited about it, but you need air."

There was a gleam in Mr. Howard's eye which his brother saw. "All right, all right," he said, "I'll go quietly," and left the room.

It was several minutes before Mr. Howard recaptured his musical mood and by the time he was concentrating on Beethoven again his wife's younger sister burst in. Eleanor was one of those exuberant girls, large and fair, reminding one of a St. Bernard in a playful mood. Dressed in ski clothes, including boots, she made Mr. Howard think the army had been turned loose. Hurling herself into a low, deep chair she roared at her brother-in-law, "I adore orchestral music. What are they playing?"

Mr. Howard was a bit sarcastic. "The last I heard," he replied, "it was the Beethoven number seven."

"I adore it," said Eleanor, "especially the part that goes. . ." She hummed a few bars of the Tchaikowsky number five.

Mr. Howard was about to expostulate when she gave a loud yawn.

"I don't think that's the symphony I mean," she said.

"Do you mind awfully if I listen to this one?" Mr. Howard asked.

Eleanor said she was sorry and got up. "If Marge and Joe turn up tell them I'm upstairs will you?" She clattered out.

Mr. Howard made no reply but turned the radio a bit louder. At the same moment his brother's wife came into the room. "Listening to the orchestra?" she asked. "Dull program." Fran was no one to beat about any bushes and was a foreigner to tact. "Where's Molly?" she asked.

Mr. Howard's tone was heavily sarcastic. "Getting the children ready to go out so we can have a quiet afternoon."

"Good idea," said Fran.

She picked up the book Mr. Howard had been reading. "What's this? Any good?"

"Yes it is," said Mr. Howard, "I've just started it." His sister-in-law carried the book to a comfortable chair, settled herself, turned to the back of the book, read a few sentences and, without looking up, said she guessed she'd try it.

There was a moment's pause then the orchestra swelled up, much to Fran's annoyance. "Turn that radio down a bit, will you?" she called.

Mr. Howard's glare was quite lost on her.

Suddenly Fred appeared at the door again. "Where have you been all afternoon?" he asked his wife.

"Reading," she said, her eyes on her book.

"What?"

She held it up so he could read the title.

"Oh, that!" he exclaimed. "Where did you get it?"

Fran pointed to Mr. Howard and her husband snorted. "I might have known," he said.

"Suits me," his wife replied laconically, without raising her eyes.

"I suppose it would," said Fred sarcastically.

Mr. Howard was annoyed.

"Can't you conduct your literary page somewhere else? I want to listen to this programme."

His brother turned on him a surprised look. "For Heaven's sake, are you still listening to Romanovsky?"

"I'm trying to," said Mr. Howard, with some heat, "but there's damn little use in this house."

Who Left This On?

His brother wasn't at all upset by this outburst. "What a way to spend a fine sunny afternoon, cooped up indoors." He turned to his wife. "Want a walk?"

"No," she said, "I want to read."

Fred turned—in the door-way he met Mrs. Howard. "I don't suppose you want a walk?" he asked her.

"No," said Mrs. Howard, "I'm sorry but I can't, I can't find my—"

Mr. Howard bounded to his feet and his tone was savage. "I'm going to get the car and drive into the country and hear this programme if it takes my last drop of gasoline!" He banged out of the room, leaving his wife speechless—for a moment.

"Well," she said to Fran, "what do you suppose is the matter with him? I haven't asked him to do a thing all afternoon. He's just been sitting here. I just wish men had some idea of what a woman's life is like around a house."

Her sister-in-law made a remark which was drowned by the radio.

Mrs. Howard was exasperated.

"For Heaven's sake," she said as she crossed the room to the radio, "who left this thing on? I can't hear a word you say."

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Dorothy Gray.. American design of Beauty.. TORONTO NEW YORK LONDON

CONCERNING FOOD

The Elusive Rasher Returns to Adorn the Canadian Table

By JANET MARCH

NO ONE has ever made a satisfactory explanation of the bacon situation. I only know the facts, which are that after pursuing bacon much as if it was the Golden Fleece, and finding the quest just about as bothersome as did the Knights of the Round Table, every meat counter suddenly started presenting it as its prize piece. I dislike thinking that the British in the British Isles may have their ration lowered because my eggs once again have their rightful addition but I cannot believe that by personally refusing to buy the odd pound a week which is waiting for me at every butcher's that I am going to be able to transfer it to English tables. I buy it, and enjoy it, and my meat ration takes the rap.

Bacon certainly comes high in coupons, because the family don't eat it as a substitute for beef steak, but like to have it laid across a dish of macaroni or sitting beside the smelts, or in sandwiches at midnight. Then when the housekeeper counts up there aren't really enough tickets for the weekend roast. If follows that the bacon lovers must become meat economizers, which is perhaps one of the ideas the government has. I am still fascinated by the people who give up four meat coupons for a can of salmon, when they can buy fresh salmon in the same shop for no coupons, but then rationing is full of surprises.

Here are some recipes which should help you to economize on meat.

Liver and Macaroni

2 cups of tomatoes
2½ cups of cooked macaroni
1 medium onion
2 tablespoons of flour
1 pound of liver
2 tablespoons of fat
1 teaspoon of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper
Sprinkle of thyme
½ cup of chopped mushrooms
½ cup of grated cheese

Have the liver sliced and drop the pieces into boiling water for just a couple of minutes. Then cut up in smallish squares and sprinkle with the flour. Chop the onion and mushrooms and sauté them in the fat with the pieces of liver for about ten minutes. Then add the tomatoes, salt and pepper and thyme. Cover with a close fitting cover and cook for about half an hour. Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water till it is tender, drain it carefully and pile it on a dish. Pour the liver and tomato mixture over it, sprinkle the top with the grated cheese and serve.

Meat Pie

2 cups of cooked left over meat cut up
1 tablespoon of chopped onion
2 tablespoons of bacon fat
2 cups of meat stock
2 cups of corn flakes
1 tablespoon of melted butter
Salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon of Worcester sauce

If you haven't any meat stock or canned consommé, bouillon cubes do very well. Brown the onion in the fat, and then stir in the flour and add the stock. Cook till it thickens. Add the meat and seasoning and put in a casserole dish and cover with the corn flakes over which the melted butter is sprinkled. Bake in a hot oven for about ten minutes.

Chicken Loaf

1 cup of breadcrumbs
½ cup of milk
1½ cups of cooked chicken
1 cup of cooked peas
1 cup of cooked carrots
¼ cup of chopped cooked celery
2 egg yolks
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon of onion juice
2 tablespoons of chopped green pepper

Put the meat and vegetables through the mincer and then stir in the milk and breadcrumbs, onion juice, seasoning and egg yolks and pour into a mould. Bake till it is firm. This loaf is good either eaten hot or cold.

Nowadays soup is no longer a first course designed to give your appetite a fillip. It is often the mainstay of the meal, particularly when dishes, service and speed are all to be considered.

Beef Soup

1 beef soup bone cracked by the butcher
6 pints of water
1 large onion
2 tablespoons of salt
Pepper
1 cup of diced celery
1½ cups of string beans
1 cup of peas
1 cup of carrots
2 cups of shredded cabbage
2 cups of tomatoes

Put the bones in a large kettle with the water, salt and pepper and bring to the boil. Then skim and let simmer closely covered for three to four hours. Then strain off the bones and add the vegetables and cook for about forty minutes. You can season this soup according to your family's taste, but most people like a dash of Worcester sauce and a few herbs, thyme or bay leaves. Grated cheese passed separately is a fine addition.

DON'T MENTION IT

MY CHILDREN and I recall once more
Delicious dinners that we had before
All the cooks one by one went out the door—
But we don't talk about that.

My children and I remember still
When we could sit and really eat our fill
And the dishes were washed by a cook until—
But we don't talk about that.

We're learning to forget the taste
Of chocolate cake and pie
We're all reducing at the waist
But sometimes we wake at night and cry.

My children and I recall the day
The last cook told us she must go away
And we envy our friends who raise their pay—
But we don't talk about that!

—MARGARET MACKEEN.

Pansies of many hues, tied on with a narrow velvet ribbon of dark rose, trim this forward tilted hat of rough straw in a shade of soft rose. Created by the New York designer, Helene Garnell, the hat has a back band that takes the place of a brim.

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1 c. sifted flour
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
1 c. whole wheat flour
grated rind 1 lemon
4 tbspns. shortening
⅔ c. milk
6 to 12 chopped stewed prunes, as desired
¼ c. brown sugar

Sift together first three ingredients. Add whole wheat flour; lemon rind. Cut in shortening until mixed. Add milk to make soft dough. Roll out ⅛ inch thick, spread with well-drained chopped prunes; sprinkle with brown sugar. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1-inch pieces; stand on end in well-greased muffin pans. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) about 30 min. Makes 15.

Costs less than 1¢ per average baking

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SO
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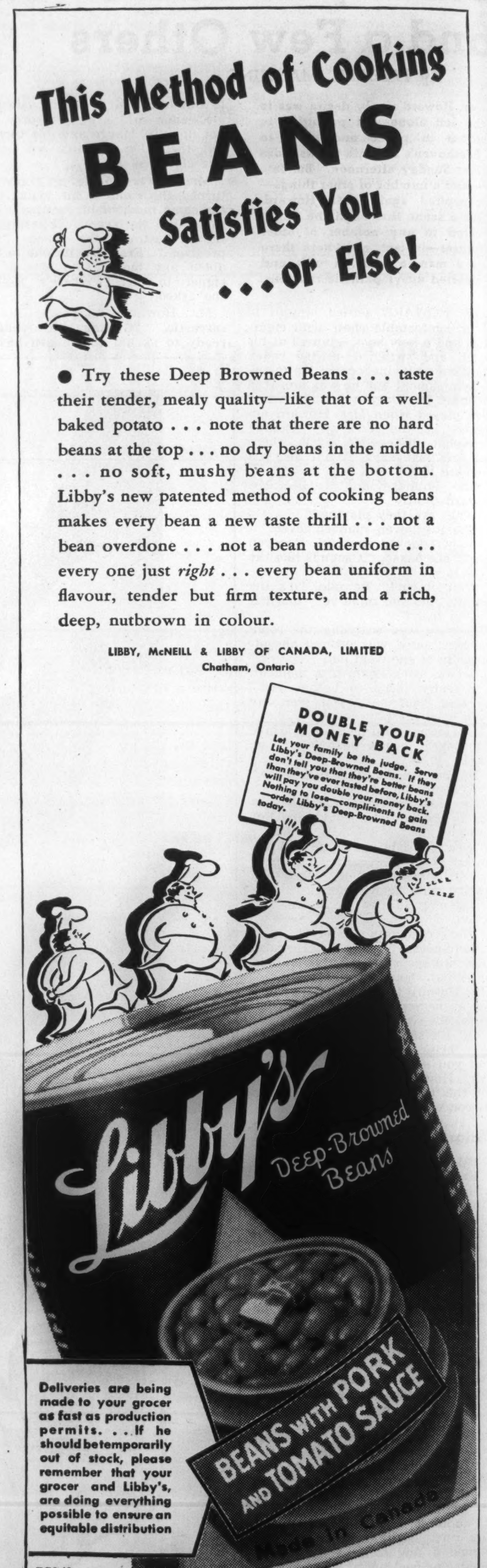

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DB2-42

THE OTHER PAGE

Unexpected Agreement

By J. E. MIDDLETON

HERE is a well-dressed, plump and clean-shaven chap
With a rounded belly, glasses, and shiny boots,
Sitting in full-fed ease in the National Club,
Which is a most superior sort of a pub,
Calmly, sententiously, working his loose-hung trap
About sweet happiness and its everlasting roots,
Being (he said) the System of enterprise and care
Such as made him a man and a millionaire.

Here is a rowdy and ragged long-haired citizen,
Black eyes a-blazing, strong fists beating together,
Talking his heart out now in a beverage-room,
Prophesying of rage and perpetual gloom
If we persist in following clean-shorn men
Gouging Labor in every kind of weather.
Communism, he cried, is the System we fellows need,
It is the only decent hope for men of our breed.

And I said to myself, are these two fellows fools
To think that a System of any kidney cools
The bestial heat of the forty thieves, and more,
Who wait with tightened jaws outside of my door?

I never have gone to Church so much that it hurt.
It takes a pretty good sermon to satisfy me,
But over the radio (life is a funny game!)
Canon Ward of St. Stephen's is asking that same.
It's men (he says) not Systems we have to convert.
And isn't it queer that I and the Canon agree?
Think of it; he in his scarlet hood, his surplice and bands,
And I with a worn-out writing-mill under my hands!

Young Canada Paints Lyrically

By PAUL DUVAL

THERE is an unusual exhibition of paintings now being held at the Eaton's College Street Galleries, Toronto. It is composed of pictures executed by younger Canadian painters, most of them under thirty. It is a refreshing show because it possesses a number of qualities which happen to be extremely rare in our native painting. It is of noteworthy importance because it introduces to the public, for the first time, a number of artists who are very likely to contribute vitally to Canadian art of the next few decades.

The choice of the epithet "promising" to advertise this show was an unfortunate mistake. It caused many people who should have known better to approach the works as student performances rather than as the creations of aware, and for the most part exceptionally mature, young men and women who know very well what they are doing and what they wish to say. Though all but two of the exhibitors are Canadian-born, nearly all of them have studied and worked abroad. They are an exceptionally cultured and utterly sincere group. And their exhibition presents a rare opportunity to see what intelligent and serious young Canadian moderns have to say.

The ten exhibiting artists have no binding aesthetic creed in common, save this: that they consider the right of *individual* expression to be the most precious responsibility of the artist. They uphold the Uncommon Man's right to complete personal expression at a time when the value placed upon the unique individual, as such, is at a very low ebb.

So much for their creed. As an admirable attribute, most of the artists represented possess a quality which Canadian painting, in general, most lacks—taste. And they possess another excellence which is sadly missing from most of our native painting: humor. Pure humor—not satiric comment, social or otherwise. In fact, those snobs of the extreme Left who believe that all art should consist of social comment will probably not like this show. There is not a single bloated bureaucrat or tattered waif to be seen, but the paintings are not any the less profound—as paintings—because of it.

A third trait uncommon to Canadian paintings which a number of these painters share is lyricism, and by that I mean a genuine lyric quality which emanates from an inner state of being, not one borrowed at second hand from the impressionists, or from modern French artists like Marie Laurencin or Raoul Dufy. When you visit the exhibit make a point of looking at two green "Landscapes" by Philip Hall (his gay flower pieces are not as fully realized); or the Morrice-like "Pink Houses" and the "Head" by Eleanor Poore; or the "Still Life" of grape fruit and apples, a melody in yellow-greys, by Dorothy Ivens; or Peggy Harding's seascapes and her "Cornfield" which so strongly recalls Debussy's composition "Clouds." Look well at these paintings; you won't often see such pure lyricism in a Canadian art show.

Margaret Graham supplies an intense macabre element with her "Puppet" and "Girl With Apple." William McCrow continues in his preoccupation with the exploration of volume rhythms in his several "Landscapes." A slow, cautious painter, McCrow, given the time, may produce works of a monumental nature which will obtain a permanent place in his country's art. At present, his work is still too restrained, too hesitant and chalky in hue and tone—a condition which increasing confidence in his own sensibilities will remedy. (Margaret Graham, on the other hand, will need to achieve some of the deliberation which McCrow has to excess, before she is able to express most effectively.)

Nancy Burden has a small, highly colored, still-life, and two nude figures in tempera which possess some sensitive modelling, but also much that is unconsidered. Philippa Burrows is best represented by her "Glanmore" which is just a little like the work of French artist Lamotte, with whom she studied. She has also produced the most instantly endearing of all the paintings exhibited —"Reeds." Michael Forster is very poorly represented except for a large "Still Life" in his best vein.

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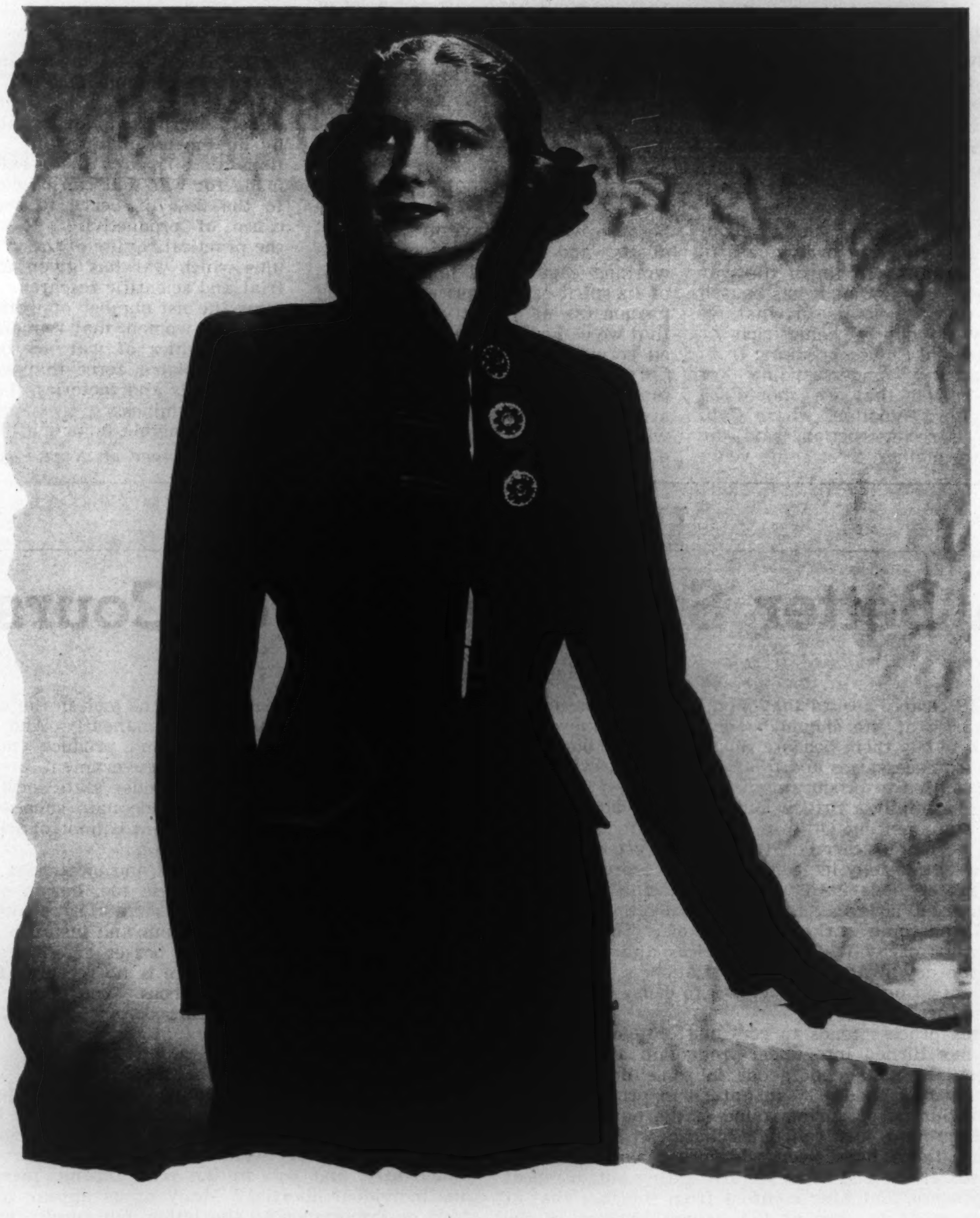

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The dressmaker touch comes through . . . in the slender fit . . . the subtle detail. This is suit distinction as the Ensemble Shop knows it . . . stressing new notes like that military collar . . . that corded ribbon detail. Navy blue twill, size 16. $65.00. And to cap it all, a charming little half hat in navy fur felt, with the new balanced width. $18.00. Specialty Millinery, Main Floor.

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Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 19, 1944

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Post-War Britain Can be Poor or Wealthy

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Due to the exceptional economic dislocation it has suffered, the future of Britain is one of the great problems of today. And a weighty group of British opinion, including leaders like General Smuts and Lord Woolton, professes that the country will be poor after the war.

Mr. Layton points out that there is also a credit side to war, and that, depending on the energy and intelligence of the people, Britain has the chance of emerging with a higher standard of living than it has ever known before.

London.

PERHAPS the best thing about the current controversy as to whether Britain will finish the war richer or poorer is that it has caused a shake-up of ideas as to what we mean by a country being rich or poor. General Smuts, speaking from his profound understanding of affairs, opined that we should be poorer. Lord Woolton, whose Cabinet job is reconstruction, said the same, only plainer. "For some years to come we shall be a nation poor in wealth." On the other side there is no compensating eminence of name. Only a few writers, mostly of the economic brand, who have asked leave to doubt whether either the famous General or the celebrated industrial magnate really know what they are talking about.

What are the certainties? First, that we shall have suffered a lot of actual physical visible damage. We will be poorer than we were in buildings of all sorts, poorer in the quality of our roads, poorer in those of our warehouses that did not house the Spartan necessaries of life. Second, we shall be poorer in our income from overseas. We have cut loose so much of our foreign investments. Thirdly, we shall be poorer because we shall have to denude industry and trade of some of its working capital and some, possibly, of its spirit of enterprise by keeping income tax at a pretty stiff rate so that we can meet the largely expanded service of the internal debt.

That is the debit side, and it does plainly imply that the British standard of living will not jerk back to where it was before, once the ink has dried on the Armistice signatures.

But there is also a credit side. There is no economic foundation for the commonly-accepted view that we shall have to pay in a lower standard of living and generally lowered prosperity for the wealth that we interred in bombs and tanks and planes and warships and army uniforms and barracks. A war only has such an effect (provided it is not lost) if its prosecution involves a permanent damage to the very heart and core of an economy, and it is very difficult even for a twentieth-century up-to-date war to do that. The viciousness of 1914-18 did no permanent damage of this sort. Once the reconstruction stage was over the national income rose and productivity was unimpaired.

Tangible Credits

The credit side divides into two parts, the tangible and the intangible. The former is an almost completely overlooked category, but it is by no means unimportant. It contains that large part of equipment made for war that can be converted to the uses of peace to serve the cause of productivity. It contains the practical results of the vast stimulus which war has given to industrial and scientific research. It contains the net number of workpeople, men and women, that remains when the casualties of war are deducted from the labor force that war sent to the mills and factories, the workshops and mines.

The intangible factors are also of

(*Continued on Next Page*)

A small boy's dream of paradise is this 27-foot model of a Liberty ship, built to exact scale and complete in every detail of deck machinery, which is used in a unique stevedoring school at an Atlantic port to train naval officers in up-to-the-minute methods of loading cargo vessels. The ship's open sides permit students to inspect deck loadings.

Miniature cars on the deck lend realism to the scene above as tiny booms swing the loads over the holds. Below: Demonstrating use of chafing gear to prevent the cutting of slings on the sharp sides of loads.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Better System? Yes, of Course

By P. M. RICHARDS

"IT IS clearly absurd that men in need of the necessaries of life should be denied the money with which to buy them because there is a superabundance of those necessaries and, therefore, their services are not required to produce more."

Lord Sempill, a British authority on aviation, made that statement in Ottawa last week, and of course he is absolutely correct. It *is* absurd, yet it is a fact and we can't deny it. In good times we produce more and more goods until we are producing more than the market is consuming; then production is diminished and some workers are laid off. Then there is a surplus of available labor, prices and wages fall, and the downward spiral of deflation is felt as curtailment in one sphere operates to cause curtailment in another.

This process tends to continue until over-production has turned into under-production and there is an actual shortage of goods in some lines. Sooner or later this results in an upturn in production and the beginning of a new round of the business cycle. In the round just concluded businesses have been ruined, there have been widespread unemployment and suffering, and there we are setting out to repeat the process, clutching comfort from the fact that at the moment we are at the expansion-point of the cycle.

The socialists' answer is to put all production and the ownership of the means of production in the hands of the state, on the ground that the elimination of the profit motive would also mean the elimination of over-production and of wage reductions. But would the state necessarily manage better than the private owners of business?

Some Faults of Socialism

Though the profit incentive would be gone, the state might well over-produce because of failure to observe the conditions of the market, and if it did, it would then have to cut production down much as the private operators would or maintain it and aggravate the condition of unbalance. If it cut production, would it pay workers for not producing, or transfer them to new fields of needed activity? The aim, no doubt, would be the latter, but would the workers want to be transferred, much as Selective Service transfers them in this wartime?

Actually, state operation of the productive system would mean that the state would determine what kinds and quantities of goods were to be produced and it would assign workers to the respective tasks and ration production. Citizens would live the lives the state determined for them, eat the food and wear the clothes and live in the houses determined by the state—perhaps much as the soldiers do now. Army life is thoroughly socialistic, but the men in the army do not want to live that way permanently. And suppose people grew slack and didn't produce enough under socialism? Suppose the government became corrupt and inefficient? Even under state socialism there can be no assurance of adequate subsistence for all, for at best the government cannot distribute any more than the people produce.

Of course we can have corrupt and inefficient government under private enterprise too, but in a democracy the people will do something about it; they'll heave that government out and install a new one. You can't get rid of the bosses of a National Socialist state so easily. There is no recourse from the decision of your socialist boss. You take it and like it—or maybe you get purged.

Individual Liberty?

We are faced by a dilemma—how to reorganize our economy and society so that we shall not have these recurring periods of under-consumption, so unnecessary with our demonstrated ability to produce abundantly, and yet, in the reorganizing, preserve our individual liberties. Many of us appear to attach no importance to the latter, but surely that is only because we are so accustomed to freedom of action and choice that we can't believe we could ever really be denied it. We accept with good grace the limitations and compulsions of wartime because we recognize the nature of the emergency; the socialists among us seem to have no idea that they are already enjoying, in large measure, the social organization they crave.

It is said: "If Russia does it so successfully, why can't we?" The essential difference is that the Russian peasant suffered no loss of liberty when he accepted the Soviet system, since he had had none under the Czars; he did not miss what he had never had. We shall not really be in position to judge the success of the Soviet system until it has functioned for a decade or two without the unifying influence of war. Today the Russians are inspired by the vision of a brave new world to come; the astonishing fact of their inspiration in no way proves that they will be satisfied with what they get. Our aims are not identical with Russia's; we want a brave new world too, but we are experienced enough to know that it will be no such thing if it does not include individual liberty.

Yet we *must* reorganize so as to eliminate want; out of the plenty we can produce we must assure each of our citizens of at least a decent subsistence. There must be no more bread lines, no more inadequate relief. Free enterprise, for conscience sake and its own preservation, must recognize this fact.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

the greatest importance. They consist in the duality of ambition and skill. Of ambition there is no doubt. The war has provided every solitary one of us with the firm resolve to play a part in building a world, not alone in which war will not be possible, but also in which the business of living is equipped with a new comfort and a new significance. It has taken a war to make the country conscious of the importance of its export industries, and industry conscious of the need for co-operation. Of skill, it needs only to be said that a peace conducted with the same determined skill as that which shaped the war economy would be a peace moving from achievement to achievement with a speed undreamed of in 1938.

Already, this brief analysis has taken us far from the elementary conception of poverty and wealth. It shows that we could be poor after the war, but that we could also be rich. There is no economic rule about it. But there is an economic rule that the nation that has made up its mind that it is going to be poor will in fact be poor, save by a miracle. What we need now is antidote propaganda.

Rich as We Deserve

It is so easy for the ordinary man to accept the proposition that because war is destructive and costly he must look forward to hard times in the peace, and when he does accept it he becomes resigned, and when a nation becomes resigned it is poor indeed. We need, therefore, our anti-Smuts and anti-Woolton spokesmen, putting the case that wealth can be had by dint of effort, not that poverty will be ours, effort or no effort. The war has torn the old fabric across, and there is no meaning in the idea that we shall be poorer than we were, or poorer than we should have been had no war intervened. We shall be, like Bassanio, as rich or poor as we deserve.

This does not mean that there is any cause for easy confidence. It means the opposite. We shall have to work hard and cleverly and with a new intentness to recover overseas income from exports. We shall require the highest efficiency in our factories to be able to meet the competition of nations similarly equipped and inspired. It will be effort all the way.

But given that, given energy and intelligence, no German bomb damage, no industrial change-round, no added debt burden, not even higher income tax, can prevent us from attaining in the years of development which follow the short period of adjustment a standard of life, which is the real measure of national wealth, higher than any we have known before.

• •

Company Reports

Northern Life

MR. R. G. IVEY, K. C., President of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada, in addressing the annual meetings of policyholders and shareholders, said, among other things: "In all respects your company has had a most satisfactory year. The volume of new business was the highest of any year since 1929. Terminations of business in force were the lowest in the history of the company resulting in a business in force of $62,724,550. Expenses were sharply lowered, reserves strengthened and surplus increased. Your company is now in the strongest position to carry out its obligations to its policyholders, in its history. During the year the company purchased Victory Bonds in an amount far greater than its entire premium income and nearly equal to its total income. The agency force of the company during the year maintained a very high standard of service to the policyholders in spite of increased difficulties, a fact upon which they are to be congratulated. I do not believe enough credit is given to life insurance men who day after day are doing for Canadians a job of profound social consciousness. In our company it is due to their efforts that we are today to a great degree the custodians of the future of nearly 25,000 Canadians and Americans; a trusteeship which we recognize and for, which, we are today, in a stronger position than ever before."

•

Western Life

THE record of 1940 of The Western Life Assurance Co. was one of further growth. The new paid-for business showed an increase of over 25%. A very satisfactory gain was made in business in force, which now stands at $10,226,080. Substantial adjustments have been made in real estate through sales and payment on mortgages and agreements of sale. The investment in Government bonds was increased by 43.3%. Investment of the Company netted a comparatively high rate of interest—5.06%. In keeping with the established record of the interest taken by all Directors in the Company's affairs, this year's Annual meeting was fully attended, save for the enforced absence of Dr. C. W. Prowd of Vancouver, B.C.

Dominion Life

ALTHOUGH many agents of the Dominion Life Assurance Company are now serving in the Armed Services of Canada and the United States, the production record of 1942 was bettered in 1943 by over $1,700,000. In 1943 the business in force showed a gain of $16,820,788. This gain was over $2,200,000 higher than in 1942. As a result the company is now providing the social security of life insurance protection to more than 70,000 policyholders for an amount which exceeds $228,000,000. Reductions in policy loans are also adding to policyholders' equities and thus creating reserves for future family contingencies. The mortality experience in 1943 was considerably better than in the preceding year.

Assets were increased during the year by $4,425,102 and now total $56,963,512.

Policy reserves reached the total

(*Continued on Page* 35)

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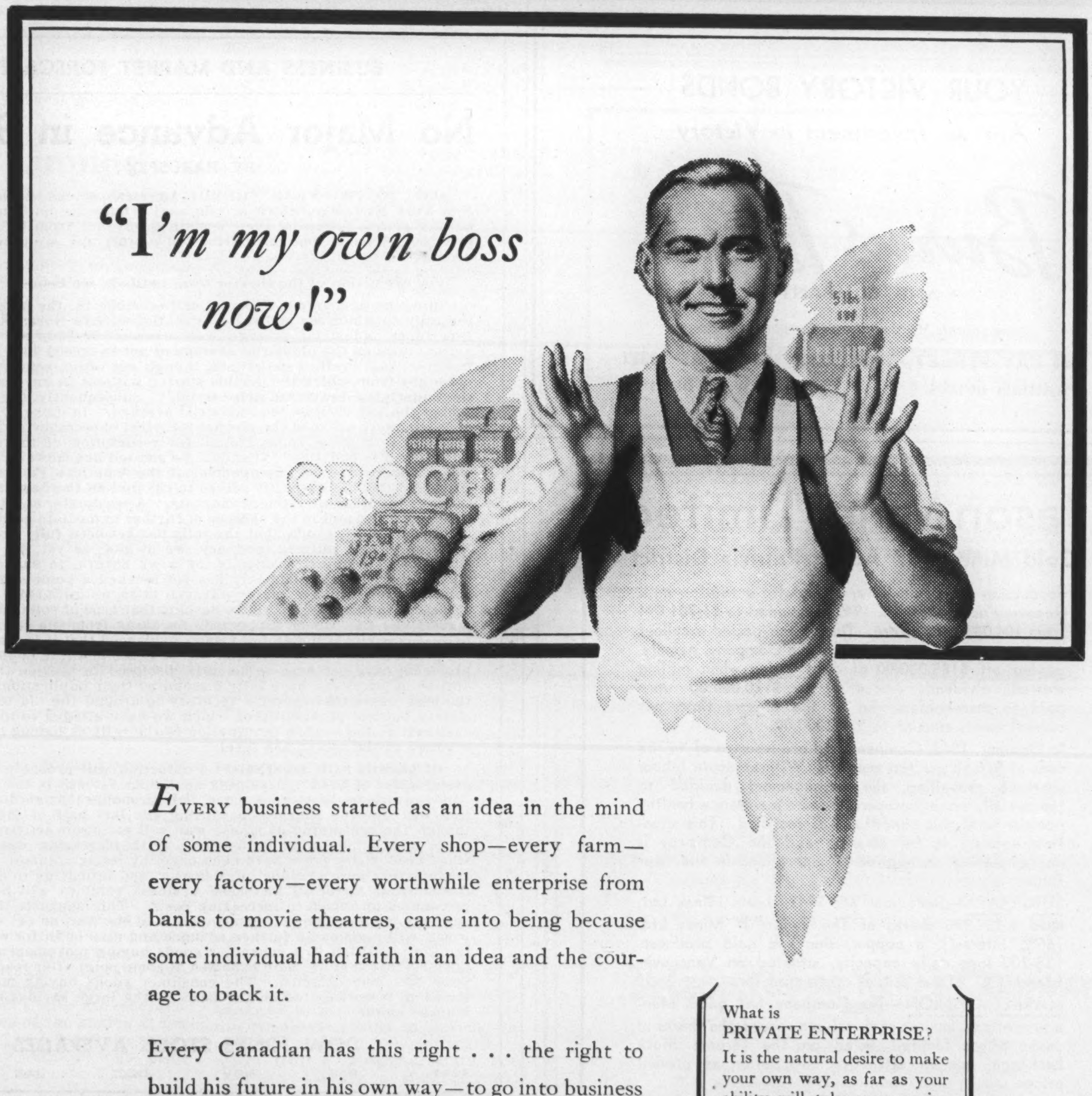
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Jason Mines Limited

Gold Mine, 987 Acres, Patricia District

Production began June 16, 1940, with a 150-ton mill. Recovery up to Oct. 15, 1942, amounted to $1,701,894 from 104,083 tons of ore. During this period excellent earning power was recorded by the Company, namely, paying off $185,000.00 of debt owing when milling started, dividends amounting to $120,000.00 were paid to shareholders and at the present time, net current assets amount to $272,000.00.

In October, 1942, Company had ore reserves of 45,788 tons of $16.13 per ton average. With an acute labour shortage prevailing, the Management decided to temporarily close the operation and maintain a healthy position until this condition was rectified. This situation appears to be clearing and the Company is contemplating resumption of operations in the near future.

SUBSIDIARY—December 31, 1942, Jason Mines Ltd. held 1,949,995 shares of The Twin "J" Mines Ltd. (65% Interest), a copper, zinc and gold producer, 125-200 tons daily capacity, situated on Vancouver Island, B.C. Total output contracted for.

MARKET OPINION—The Company has good Management and in view of the above record, the shares of Jason Mines Limited, listed on The Toronto Stock Exchange, are an attractive speculation at present prices.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

W.S.H., Chatham, Ont.—I understand the only holding of SMELTERS CORP. of CANADA is 600,000 pooled shares of Hughmar Gold Mines, which acquired the property in 1939. HUGHMAR went into bankruptcy last fall and from all indications there appears little likelihood of anything being left for the shareholders.

A. J. M., Valleyfield, Que.—Of course I can't give a positive answer to your question re continuance of BELL TELEPHONE'S $8 dividend rate. The situation is that under present tax restrictions the company cannot earn more than about $6.95 per share in net immediately available for dividends and at the end of 1943 there remained about $1.58 per share of surplus available for dividends (earned since 1938). In other words, the maximum permissible distributable earnings plus available free surplus would appear to be sufficient to cover the $8 dividend just about to the end of the first half of 1945, on the basis of present regulations. However, this takes no account of the accumulated refundable portion of the excess profits tax, now amounting to $2.78 per share, which will be available for distribution when repaid, nor of the earned surplus of $2.77 a share accumulated prior to 1939. Much could happen in the next year and a half and it would seem premature to discount a break in the $8 rate, particularly in view of good post-war prospects.

C. G. C., Hollyburn, B.C.—ABITIBI RESERVE GOLD MINES changed its name in 1938 to ABITIBI LONG LAC GOLD MINES, but as the two gold prospects held have only had surface exploration the future value of the claims still has to be determined. No activity has been reported for over four years.

R. L. C., Kirkland Lake, Ont.—DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO. expects that its production for war purposes will be smaller this year, as various government requirements have now been completed, but it regards the post-war outlook as highly favorable in view of

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

No Major Advance in Sight!

BY HARUSPEX

ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: American stocks, dealt in on the New York Exchange, which are the major influence on Canadian stock market prices, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July and are now in cyclical decline.

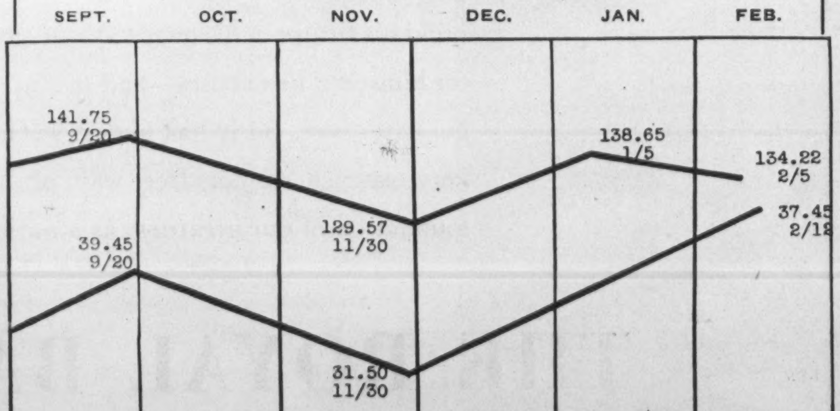
For discussion of the shorter term outlook, see below.

In estimating, in our Forecast of December 18, the potentialities of the rally to which we had called attention in late November when the Dow-Jones industrial average was around 129-130, we projected a normal level on the industrial average of not to exceed 138. We added, however, that **"rallies sometimes, though not often, return even to the old highs from which the decline started without in any way upsetting the underlying downward price trend."** Subsequently, the market has sold at the 138 level on the industrial average. In doing so, it has thus approximately satisfied the normal technical expectancy and, accordingly, there is at least some ground for resumption of the decline that initially set in last July. It should be pointed out, however, that recent weeks have witnessed impingement of the American Fourth War Loan Drive and this has naturally served to channel off the flow of investment funds from other investment markets. Accordingly, awaiting close of the bond drive, and in the absence of further immediate decline, it might be premature to assume that the rally has yet been fully ended.

Despite this rallying tendency, we do not, as yet, see indications, either of a technical, economic, or news nature, to suggest that the declining trend from mid-July has yet reached a point of fundamental support from which a major advance is to be initiated. Technically speaking, the market has yet to develop that type of solid base on which a sustained rise can be supported. Speaking from the economic standpoint, investment opinion has clearly evidenced that it is concerned over the problems of conversion from war to peace and it is doubtful if these problems have yet been sufficiently disclosed to assume that an 11% decline in prices can have fully discounted their implications. Thus, at the best, one might expect a recovery to around the old tops, the possibility but not probability of which we have alluded to in earlier discussions; at the least, a termination of the rally as having already been attained at the recent 138 level.

OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS: Production will probably peak in the first quarter of 1944. Assuming no serious setback in the forthcoming Allied attack on Western Europe, it is probable that such war production will then be sharply cut during the last half of the year, even though the continuing Japanese war will maintain activity in the airplane and shipbuilding industries. With increasing war production since 1940, rising costs have been offset by rising volumes. With such manufacture now levelling off, however, and promising to decline later, the buoyant factor of increased business volumes will no longer be present as an offset to increasing costs. This suggests that industry earnings, under either (1) continuation of the war, or (2) transition to peace, will register no further advance and may be in for decline pending the transition to a consumer goods buying movement and lowered tax structure that are both expected at some point after readjustment to peace has been effected. The consumer goods buying movement referred to is anticipated on the basis of the large savings now in individuals' hands.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

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Assets Exceed $62,000,000

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent. (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of and out of earnings for, the year 1943, was declared payable, in Canadian funds, March 31, 1944, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on March 1, 1944.

By order of the Board,
FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 14, 1944.

Insurance Firms Amalgamate

As announced recently, the Insurance Brokerage firm of Johnson & Higgins (Canada) Limited have acquired a controlling interest in E. L. McLean Limited of Toronto.

E. L. McLean Limited, one of the largest direct writing agencies in Canada, will continue its operations under the active Presidency of Mr. E. L. McLean. Mr. D. E. McLean, who will continue as a Director, has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. E. G. Brisley, Mr. S. K. Ireland and Mr. G. F. Collaton, who have had long association with the firm, have been appointed Directors.

Mr. E. L. McLean, President of E. L. McLean Limited, is well known in insurance circles in Toronto and throughout Canada. He was the first Manager of the Underwriters' Inspection Bureau of Canada, and subsequently became Manager of the Sprinklered Risk Department of the Canadian Underwriters Association. In 1916 he formed the present firm to succeed his former agency which was established in 1888.

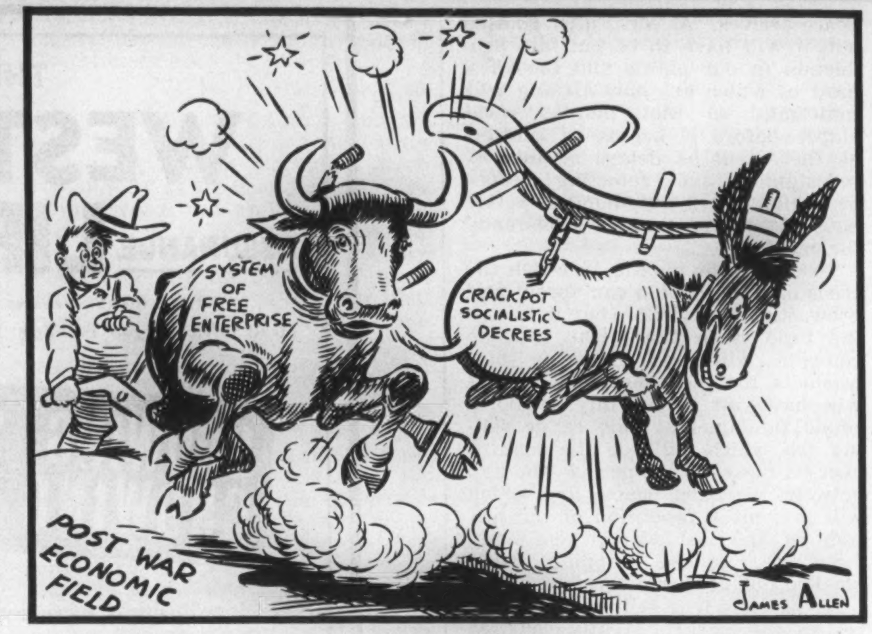
The head office of Johnson & Higgins (Canada) Limited is in Montreal with branches in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Mr. Frank S. Symons, President of the firm, is in charge of operations throughout Canada. He is also a Partner and Director of Johnson & Higgins, New York.

The firm of Johnson & Higgins (Ontario) Limited, a subsidiary of Johnson & Higgins (Canada) Limited, will continue to operate as a separate unit in Toronto as heretofore.

the very large amount of building that will necessarily be undertaken then. In the meantime the company is suffering from the shortage of various raw materials. For the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1943, retained net income equalled $1.68 per share as against $1.86 the previous year. In addition the company earned 14 cents per share in refundable tax as against 8 cents the previous year. Working capital rose from $3,303,162 to $3,773,887, with current assets including cash and treasury bills of $2,347,350. The shares, I think, are a reasonable purchase for holding at present prices.

W.J.R., Ottawa, Ont.—Little activity in mining operations has been apparent for some time on the part of NORGOLD MINES, its main interest being in connection with the company's Canadian Humus Products Division, which markets a soil conditioner and plant food from a company - controlled property near Dundas, Ont. An interest is held in a group of claims near Kenora and through Norgold Mines (1937), wholly - owned Quebec subsidiary, holds a gold prospect of nine claims in Bousquet township.

N. C., Regina, Sask.—INTERNATIONAL METAL INDUSTRIES paid 25 cents a share on the Class "A" last October and again in January. If we assume that the annual dividend rate is $1, the yield to a purchaser at 19 is 5.26 per cent. The stock appears to be a fair buy at this price.



"THOU SHALT NOT PLOW WITH AN OX AND ASS TOGETHER"
—Deuteronomy 22:10

As the result of a big drop in earnings in the depression years, dividends on the preferred and "A" stocks were suspended, but in recent years earnings have improved substantially, working capital position has been built up and arrears of dividends on the preferred have been cleared off. The Class "A" shares are entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at the annual rate of $1.60 per share and after the "B" shares have received an equal amount both issues participate in any distributions over this amount.

J. G. B., Halifax, N.S.—I understand that WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS operated at capacity during the first half of the current fiscal year, or the six months ended Jan. 31, and that while operating profits exceeded those for the corresponding period of the preceding year, net profit was restricted by the excess profits tax and the agreement with the government. In order to sell flour at ceiling prices all domestic millers receive a rebate for the excess price of wheat over the established minimum price, and the industry has undertaken to refund these rebates to the government to the extent that excess profits from the sale of flour are available.

D.M.W., Montreal, Que.—The manpower shortage forced the cessation of all operations at the PRIVATEER MINE in British Columbia. Operations, however, were profitable right up to closing down and officials state the mine can remain shut down for a substantial period without losing any ore or suffering physical damage to the property. Exploration work last summer indicated several good development possibilities. The company has a cash position of approximately $400,000, a substantial portion of which is in accumulated profits, and a dividend of one cent a share will be paid February 10 to shareholders of record January 25.

C. G., Welland, Ont.—The situation is that the Supreme Court of Ontario has ordered the winding up of TORONTO FINANCE CORPORATION and the distribution of any surplus to shareholders. It is expected that there will be about 3 cents per share for shareholders, and this distribution will be made on surrender of stock certificates on or before May 31, 1944. Assets of the company, which was incorporated in 1930, consisted of second mortgages and in some cases of properties taken over by the company and subject to first mortgages. The company became bankrupt in 1933 and after nine years the trustee was able to sell the remaining property for sufficient to repay trustee advances, costs and creditors, leaving a small surplus available for the shareholders.

C. M. S., Toronto, Ont.—LACOMA GOLD MINES went into voluntary liquidation early last year and the property was bought by New Barber-Larder Mines. Your shares are exchangeable on the basis of one New Barber-Larder for each 20 shares Lacoma, with the Trusts & Guarantee Co., of Toronto, transfer agents. No work is likely to be done on the Lacoma claims until restrictions respecting underground development of gold properties are lifted after the war.

W. A. D., Portage la Prairie, Man.—I see no reason to sell LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. common now. Operations are practically at capacity and this condition is likely to continue for a considerable time after the war due to devastated Europe's need for food. Against the present common dividend of $1.20 a share annually, the company earned $1.59 per common share in the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1943, also another $1.43 per share in refundable excess profits tax. The company's balance sheet position is now reasonably strong and high wartime earnings are being used to strengthen it further.

D. P. O., Toronto, Ont.—Yes, it is true there is something doing at LOWER CANADA GOLD MINES, drilling operations having recently been resumed. The first hole has intersected extensive mineralization but assays from the core are not yet available. I understand about 10 holes are planned at present to investigate the south break said to extend across five claims. The property consists of 12 claims in the Eastern Kirkland Lake area, approximately 11 miles from Kirkland Lake and four miles from Larder Lake and south of Queenston and Anoki properties. Favorable results were reported some years ago from surface work and diamond drilling and it remains for the present work to indicate the prospects for the future. An option has been given on 1,000,000 treasury shares at prices ranging from five to 50 cents a share.

Canada Malting Co. Limited

UNDER good management Canada Malting Co. Limited has enjoyed a record of consistent earnings, dividend distributions and expansion. The company is the largest manufacturer of malt and malt products in the Dominion with sales for 1943 understood to have compared favorably with the peak established in 1942. A substantial export market, as well as domestic, has been experienced for the company's products and from time to time additions have been made to facilities to take care of increasing sales. These additions in late years have been paid for out of the company's own resources and without recourse to financing. At the same time an excellent liquid position has always been maintained, and the equity of the shareholders improved from year to year. Restrictions on the sale of beer in the Dominion the past year or more has affected the demand for malt for this purpose, but this has been more than offset by the demand for the company's products for other purposes.

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942, plants operated to capacity and shipments of malt during that year were the highest on record. In reporting on that year's operations Arnold C. Matthews, president, stated that due to the requirements of malt for war industries, the proportion of the output used for this purpose was materially increased, and this trend is continuing. Government restrictions affecting the brewing industry meant a curtailment of this market for malt. The increased quantities going into war materials and food products, together with the possible export markets, the president expected would provide a satisfactory volume of business during 1943.

The present company was incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1927, succeeding a company that had been incorporated under an Ontario charter in 1905. Plants are located at Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal. In conjunction with each plant the company operates a grain elevator for the storing of barley, and plant facilities have been expanded to keep pace with the company's sales growth.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942—latest year for which the company has reported—was equal to $3.02 per share inclusive of the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, or exclusive of this portion of the tax to $2.76 a share. The net profit for 1942 was after setting aside a reserve of $200,000 against future depreciation in inventory values and $830,000 gross provision for income and excess profits taxes. The provision for taxes for 1941 amounted to $493,260 in which year net profit was equal to $3.05 per share.

Although the company has made heavy capital expenditures—the amount expended for this purpose in 1940 amounting to over $800,000—liquid position has been improved, with net working capital of $4,314,529 at December 31, 1942, an increase from $3,267,363 at the end of 1937. Current assets of $5,192,484 at December 31, 1942, had a ratio of 5.9 to 1 to current liabilities of $877,955, with combined cash of $36,298 and investments of $1,568,907 almost double total current liabilities. Illustrative of the expenditures on capital account is the increase in the gross book value of fixed assets from $4,729,642 at December 31, 1937, to $5,676,174 at December 31, 1942. The company has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding and at the end of 1942 had bank loans of only $96,307.

Current annual dividend rate is $2 per share, payable quarterly, in addition to which an extra of 50c a share has been paid for years. An initial quarterly dividend of 37½c a share was paid on the shares of the present company in March 1928 and continued on that basis until increased to 50c in March 1940. The 50c quarterly rate has been maintained to this date, with extras of 50c a share paid in the years 1935-1943, inclusive.

Authorized capital consists of 200,000 ordinary shares of no par value, of which 198,972 shares are outstanding. Book value of the shares at December 31, 1942, was $36.69 per share.

Price range and earnings price ratio 1937-1943, inclusive follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share-b
1943	45	36½	$3.02-a	14.5	12.1	$2.50
1942	37½	32	3.02-a	12.4	10.6	2.50
1941	39	32	3.05	12.8	10.5	2.50
1940	40	29¾	2.63	15.2	11.3	2.50
1939	38	29	3.27	11.6	8.8	2.00
1938	36	27	2.49	14.4	10.8	2.00
1937	39	30½	2.59	15.1	11.8	2.00
Average 1937-1943				13.6	10.8	
Approximate current price ratio				14.7-a		
Approximate current yield				5.6%		

a—Net profit for fiscal year ended December 31, 1942. Includes 26c. per share refundable portion Excess Profits Tax.
b—Includes extras.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Net Profit	$ 601,523*	$ 608,105	$ 523,435	$ 652,004	$ 496,582	$ 587,934
Surplus	1,810,121	1,757,523	1,646,554	1,544,641	1,290,647	1,192,074
Current Assets	5,192,484	4,588,144	4,028,386	4,334,757	3,774,624	3,632,206
Current Liabilities	877,955	773,141	587,287	381,727	250,560	364,843
Net Working Capital	4,314,529	3,815,003	3,441,099	3,950,030	3,524,064	3,267,363
Cash	36,298	263,879	458,022	399,781	1,102,925	214,244
Investments	1,568,907	1,163,307	1,187,482	1,618,207	870,967	332,828

* Includes refundable portion Excess Profits Tax.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

A Large Volume of Business in Force Due to Selling Activities

By GEORGE GILBERT

In Canada and the United States, where the selling way of life prevails, the amount of insurance held per capita is the highest in the world, and the standard of living of the people generally is also the highest.

This "selling way of Life" has recently been referred to as America's secret weapon which puts beyond question the victorious outcome of the world conflict, as the answer is written in the plants and factories which were built by the selling way of life in the peaceful years.

THAT the United States and Canada lead the world in the amount of insurance held per capita is well known. This is largely owing to the importance which has been attached to the selling end of the insurance business in these two countries, and which also applies to most other businesses on this side of the water which have developed into large proportions. In fact, it is what has lately been described as "the selling way of life" which marks the difference between them and the rest of the nations of the globe.

This selling way of life is the "secret weapon" of America, according to no less authority than Mr. Walter D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing Company and chairman of the U.S. Committee for Economic Development, who said in a recent address before the Life Advertisers Association that without selling and its stimulus to the whole national economy we might have done no better with our opportunities than did the Indians when they roamed these lands. That is, "our cities might still be pioneer settlements, our transportation the oxen and horses, our communications the pony express, and our life insurance nothing better than our ability to shoot an old-fashioned blunderbuss.'

Sales Effort Required

There is no doubt that it is mostly our selling way of life that creates desires to own various things, such as new motor cars, houses, washing machines, refrigerators, telephones, and also insurance, and so people work to earn the money for them. They, in turn, by their industry create wealth and an expanding economy. That, according to Mr. Fuller, is the secret which has made America great. It is that simple.

As little or no insurance is ever bought over the counter but must be canvassed for by the agent or broker, the great volume of life, fire and casualty insurance in force in Canada and the United States is due to the selling activities of the insurance sales forces in these two countries where the selling way of life prevails.

As noted by Mr. Fuller, selling and advertising have been criticized as wrong by some reformers, on the ground that they create desires, and they regard the creating of desires as wrong, though they do not specify why. At the same time, they cannot dispute the fact that one of the things we are fighting this war for is freedom of choice—freedom to buy what we want, where we want and when, as against the way of compulsion which the enemy would force upon the world. There is no question which will be the victor, said Mr. Fuller, as the answer is written in the plants and factories which were mostly built by the selling way of life in the peaceful years.

Dangerous to Relax

After winning the war for this way of life, it must be utilized to the fullest extent, according to Mr. Fuller, or we may lose it. That is, unless we sell and sell, so that there will be expanding pay rolls, opportunities and happiness, security and progress after the war, the bureaucrats or socialists will sell their way of life and take over with their schemes of central planning and managed economy.

This presents a challenge to the insurance business as well as to other businesses to expand their sales efforts to the fullest extent. It must be admitted that the greater the volume of insurance sold, the greater will be the happiness and security of the people and the less the need or excuse for government intervention in this particular field of private enterprise.

For business of all kinds to relax in its sales efforts is, in Mr. Fuller's view, to invite disaster. It is equally dangerous to become complacent because of the present existence of pent-up purchasing power. As he said, it is like assuming there is electricity because there are wires; the switch must be turned on.

Some business men and some economists, as he pointed out, make the mistake of assuming that markets, like Topsy, just grow, ignoring the fact that markets are born, live and die. Purchasing power of itself is a static thing, while markets are dynamic. Purchasing power, as he said, must be energized, needs to be constantly stimulated into action, and, when selling throws the switch, purchasing power runs the engine of our economy. That is, purchasing power has utilitarian value only when it is exchanged for goods and services, and provides employment and promotes progress only when it is used.

Another pertinent fact he referred to was this: "Because people have money in their pockets is no reason to believe that they will go on a spending binge when the war is over. They have been taught conservation in these days. Many would rather have the interest their war bonds will earn over the next eight or ten years than a silk shirt or a new gadget when peace comes."

No New World Day War Ends

It is also probable, as he said, that with taxes what they are and are going to be for a long time, people generally will be more careful shoppers than they ever have been, for they are going to be concerned about the possibility of another and greater depression, which will be a brake upon any spending spree that some optimists are anticipating.

Nor will the new and better post-war world everyone is looking forward to come into existence the day peace arrives. As Mr. Fuller pointed out, it will have to be put into production in our plants and factories, most of which are now making war materials, so that months must elapse before it begins to emerge, as there will be delays because of redesigning and retooling before even the better automobiles, better houses and other things will be ready for market.

These are the months in which the seeds of a depression can sprout and grow, said Mr. Fuller, but it is also the time when those who have to compete with the glittering new products for the consumers' dollars will have an opportunity to do a sound fundamental long range selling job which will see the country over its most critical period—the gap between war and peace—and which will prevent a repetition of the history of the last war, when many industries, caught napping, were blacked out of the picture.

In his view it is selling which will restore the markets greatly curtailed or destroyed in the war years, and which will have to be rebuilt and channels of distribution reopened and broadened. Thus selling is held to be as vital as production, as necessary as the retooling of plants and factories. Markets, although intangible, are regarded as important as buildings and machinery, but they can be rebuilt only by planning, effort and money.

Thus selling is regarded as the

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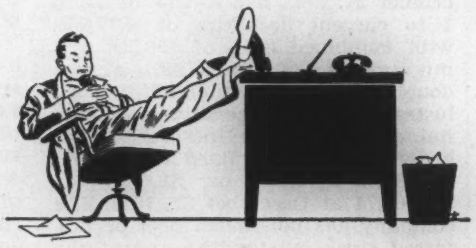
Don't let
VICTORY
catch you napping



EVERY forward-looking Canadian manufacturer is making his post-war plans now. Much of the work in preparation for V Day involves the dictation of numerous notes and instructions, which must be sandwiched into busy war production. Here is where the time-saving Dictaphone is proving its worth. The Dictaphone executive is the efficient executive. V Day will not catch him napping.

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spearhead of the greater production required to provide the necessary employment and payrolls and the opportunity for progress after the war, and the planning for it must be done now, for, as emphasized by Mr. Fuller, if we wait till the war is won it will be too late. If the selling way of life is utilized with vision, courage and aggressiveness, private enterprise, including insurance, will have nothing to fear in an economic battle with those who would socialize business and industry or who would substitute central planning and regimentation by bureaucrats for individual initiative and management.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I enclose an inquiry and answer from page 30 of your January 15th issue. Before 1940 I took out a Government Annuity for which I paid in $2000.00 cash and the arrangement was that up to 1945 I could add any amount of payment to bring the annuity up to $1200.00 which would be free of income tax. I am now informed by the Government agent who sold me the annuity that any payments which I now put in will not be considered as buying Tax Free Annuity. He agrees that my agreement is being broken by the Government but that nothing can be done about it. This does not seem to agree with your statement, and I would be glad if you have any information you can give me in order to assist me in my efforts to make our Dominion Government keep its promises.

—K. W. F., Hamilton, Ont.

If you had entered into a contract with the Dominion Government prior to June 24, 1940, to purchase a deferred annuity of a definite amount, the income from the annuity would be exempt from income tax up to $1,200 per annum whether some of the payments for the annuity were made after June 24, 1940, or not. But that is evidently not the situation in your case. I infer that what you bought was an immediate annuity for which you paid $2,000 cash with the privilege of buying additional immediate annuities up to 1945 which would bring the annual income to $1,200 per annum. The income from the annuity purchased with the $2,000 before 1940 would be exempt from income tax, but not the income from any annuities purchased since June 24, 1940, as such annuities are regarded by the Government as new contracts, whatever may be the understanding of the purchaser with respect to them and whatever may have been the representations made to the buyer at the time of the purchase, or the privilege contained in the original contract to increase the annuity up to $1,200 per annum.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I have heard recently of an insurance company by the name of the Scottish Widows' Insurance Company, which, I understand, is in a position to offer extremely low rates for a variety of reasons. Could you, in your column, outline what information you have available with regard to this company? I am particularly interested to know what effect currency restrictions between Canada and England have had on any Canadian Policy holders, if there are any, in the event of a claim arising. Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

—D. B. T., Aurora, Ont.

Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, with head office at Edinburgh, Scotland, and branch offices throughout the United Kingdom, is an old-established and highly reputable mutual life office. It was founded in 1815 and incorporated by Special Act in 1861. Its rates for life insurance and annuities are very attractive. It is not operating in Canada, however, and has no deposit with the Government in this country for the protection of Canadian policyholders. There are restrictions, too, on the sending of money out of Canada for the payment of the first premium on life insurance policies taken out in other countries, and exchange is not obtainable for that purpose, although in the case of policies taken out before these exchange regulations went into effect funds may be sent out of Canada for the payment of renewal premiums on such policies, and exchange is obtainable for that purpose.

Company Reports

(*Continued from Page* 31)

of $46,324,022, an increase of $3,202,731 over the figure for 1942. The policy reserves with interest and the addition of future premiums are actuarially calculated to be sufficient to provide for all contractual obligations as set out in our life insurance and annuity contracts.

•

Empire Life

According to its annual report, the Empire Life's Insurance in force now totals $47,826,918, after giving effect to new contracts of $6,036,205 during the year. Payments to living policyholders and beneficiaries were $773,569.30, which was the largest sum ever disbursed in benefits in a single year. This reflects the enlarged services being rendered to the increasing number of individuals who have applied the facilities of this company to their problems of security.

The assets now total $11,992,607.23. Of the bond holdings which aggregate $8,072,336 more than 65% is Canadian government and municipal issues: Market values exceed the statement figures by approximately $250,000. The average interest earned was 4.43%. In addition to assets which fully provide for the $10,842,826 liabilities to policy holders the Company has capital, reserves and surplus funds, providing added security which this year amounts to $1,107,853.

•

Trusts and Guarantee

Annual report of The Trusts and Guarantee Co., Limited, shows an increase in assets and profits as a result of 1943 operations. There was a reduction in real estate, mortgages and agreements for sale, reflecting current demand for real estate and amortization of mortgages.

Net profits were $105,196, as against $104,091 for 1942. When added to $409,844 carried forward from the previous year, this provided $515,040, which was appropriated as follows: $25,298 for dividends; $6,744 for Dominion and provincial government taxes and $120,000 for the setting up of an employees' pension fund. This left surplus at $362,997.

Guaranteed account assets are higher at $8,438,758. Mortgages and agreement for sale are shown at $5,187,305. Dominion, provincial, municipal and other debentures and bonds total $2,599,917. This item appeared in the 1942 report at $2,243,672. This represents an increase in $622,802 Dominion and a reduction of $250,617 in others. Cash was $470,557, as compared to $395,612.

Capital account shows the value of real estate held for sale, mortgages and agreements for sale at $689,325. This compares with $752,143 at the close of 1942. Dominion, provincial and municipal and other bonds and debentures are much higher in the 1943 report at $433,447, as against $365,276. Stocks are higher at $247,274 as compared with $121,495. Cash appears at $81,198, down from $174,706.

Estates, trusts and agency account funds and investments are higher at $40,006,402, up from $39,268,214.

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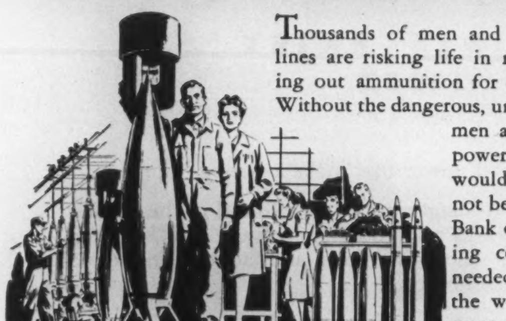

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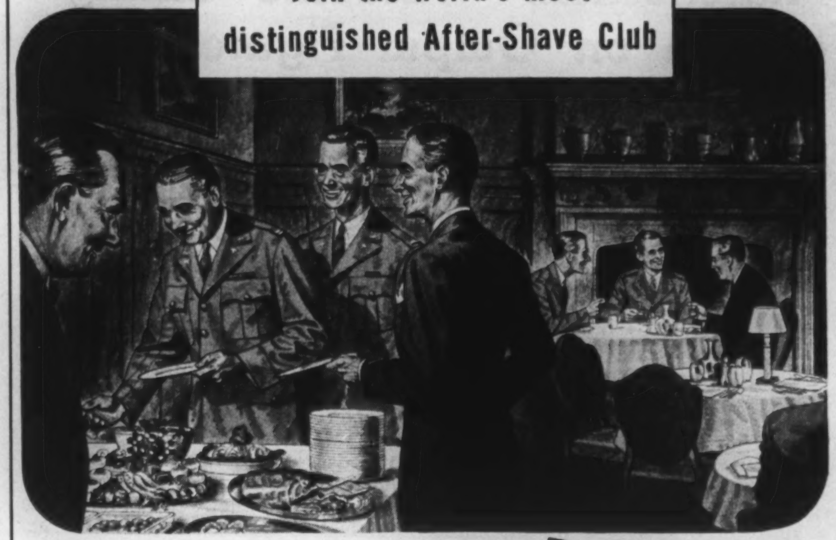

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EMPIRE LIFE
Record of Progress in 1943

At the conclusion of another year of war-time conditions, the Company's continued progress and financial stability reflect the discharge of its obligations in the administration of trust funds on behalf of an increasing body of individual policyholders who are safeguarding their future through life insurance policies with the Empire Life. The sound financial position summarized below shows that the Company has attained the strongest financial position in its history for the protection of policyholders.

Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries in 1943 - - -	$ 773,569
Total Assets - - - - - - - -	11,992,607
Reserves to cover Policy Obligations - - - - - - -	10,494,057
Additional reserves for protection of Policyholders, represented by Surplus and Capital Funds -	1,107,853
Total Insurance in Force - -	47,826,918

— Security and Service —

CHARLES P. FELL *President* L. T. BOYD *General Manager*

EMPIRE LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
KINGSTON ONTARIO

NEWS OF THE MINES

Shareholders Welcome Lifting of Ban on Output Figures

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH supplies becoming more ample the ban on publication of base metal statistics has been eased in Canada, following similar action in the United States. As pointed out by *Business Week* at the beginning of the year. . . "Long ago it became discernible that shortages of metal were a relative thing—that the United States was getting enough of all critical metals so that the Nazis might well be gravely concerned," and goes on to add that "by the beginning of 1943's third quarter top men in WPB were confiding, 'Raw materials are running out of our ears'." According to *Business Week* a substantial stockpile of zinc has been built up in the United States, but the figures on lead look alarming unless it is remembered they include very little in the way of imports. Although nickel consumption is running double the pre-war peak, International Nickel Co.'s president and chairman, Robert C. Stanley, reports that all war needs have been met and the expansion program, adding 50,000,000 lbs. a year to the 1940 capacity, nears completion.

•

Shareholders of Canadian base metal mines will welcome the lifting of the censorship, which has been in effect here four years, on the point of ore reserves and output. From now on such companies will be permitted to publish figures, with the exception of those dealing with platinum metals, tin and pitchblende products, as well as perhaps some other so-called strategic metals. Base metal companies will also be able to make public the statistics for 1940, 41, 42 and 43.

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All assets of Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd., world's leading producer of radium, have been expropriated by the Dominion Government for "more effective prosecution of the war," as pointed out by Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of munitions. This is the first mining enterprise to be taken over by the government and naturally a great measure of secrecy surrounds the move which will not be revealed until the war is over. Already, however, a protest has been organized by a group of Hamilton shareholders. To acquire the assets, which include the mine at Great Bear Lake, N.W.T., the refinery at Port Hope, Ont., and the wholly owned transportation company, the government is paying $1.35 cash per share, which was about the market price at the time of taking it over. No dividend has ever been paid, although the shares sold above $8 about 11 years ago. The following year, however, it was selling under $1. The cost to the government will be approximately $5,271,800.

•

All indications point to a pronounced expansion of gold mining as soon as economic conditions permit. More enthusiasm is apparent towards gold than has been in years and if the industry is given the needed encouragement, particularly in the field of taxation, aggressive activity can be looked for in the financing, exploration and development of new gold-mining enterprises. In reporting 1943 output, the Ontario Department of Mines, points out that notwithstanding the fact that the producing gold mines are working under most difficult conditions, the mining world has witnessed since the summer of 1943 a most vigorous prospecting and developing activity in all the gold camps.

•

Output of gold from Ontario mines in 1943, was valued at $79,459,940, the lowest bullion production since 1935 and a decline of 23 per cent from the previous year. This compares with $122,618,046 in 1940, which was the peak year. In 1943 nine gold mills ceased production and the daily average treated dropped steadily from 6,342 ounces in the first month of the year to 4,947 in December. In December, 41 gold mines produced bullion valued at $5,914,121 as against $8,052,916 in the same month in 1942.

•

Expectations of a large tonnage in new orebodies at Lamaque Gold Mines, which is controlled by Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, are being fully realized. An interim report as of December 31 gives positive ore reserves at 2,083,533 tons, an increase of over 950,000 tons from the end of the previous year. The new ore, however, is of a lower grade and the average now is around $8.40 a ton as against $10.10 a year ago. Indications from another ore body now being developed adds promise of further substantial tonnage additions.

•

Despite the fact that Teck-Hughes Gold Mining Co.'s original property in the Kirkland Lake camp has been producing for 27 years, it still appears good for years longer than the ore reserve would indicate. Positive ore reserves at the end of 1943 totalled 304,000 tons as compared with 318,966 at the end of 1942. Net profit last year was 30½ cents per share, of which 21¼ cents was derived from Lamaque dividends and other investment income.

•

Sladen-Malartic Mines is meeting with pleasing results in development on the 1,400-foot horizon, the only underground work carried out in the final quarter of 1943. East of the shaft crosscut on this level a zone 200 feet long averaging $10 per ton over a width of seven feet, has been disclosed. Production in the final three months amounted to $224,748 as compared with $182,084 in the preceding three months. Average grade of $4.34 per ton was the best for the year. Net current assets totalled $620,591 at the end of the year.

•

In the year ended September 30, 1943, Northern Canada Mines Limited, examined, in participation with other companies, 59 properties and prospects covering a wide variety of metals. Chief prospecting activity was the work done in association with Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. in the Snow Lake area of Manitoba. Approximately 5,000 feet of diamond drilling was done on
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was done on three zones and ng the encouraging surface ne drilling proved disappoint- ile an orebody was not dis- e work revealed folds, faults eralized zones carrying ap- amounts of gold, and the together with these findings led as making the ground at- for complete investigation.

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Gold Mines, Noranda con- s meeting with highly favor- ults at depth. With comple- he shaft to 2,100 feet, four ls have been established. So ever, little is known of con- below the 1,500-foot horizon, y drilling which indicates a continuation of the ore structure to at least 1,625 feet. Excellent results are being met with on the 1,375 and 1,500-foot levels. On the former a length of 600 feet of ore has been developed with a cut grade of $14 per ton at $35 gold, and the average width is 20 feet. The grade of 0.4 oz., compares with an average grade of 0.28 oz. for the first 600 feet of the oreshoot, pointing to considerable improvement to the west. On the next floor an ore length of 750 feet shows an average cut grade of 0.3 oz. over about the same width as on the level above, while an additional 500 feet shows around the same grade and an average width of 8 feet.

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Prince Edward Island	95,047	5,049	14,541	19,590	6,934
New Brunswick.....	457,401	31,378	62,101	93,479	32,135
Quebec............	3,331,882	435,127	212,727	647,854	316,179
Ontario...........	3,787,655	569,742	332,549	902,291	518,900
Manitoba..........	729,744	79,611	85,638	165,249	88,950
Saskatchewan.......	895,992	67,894	122,243	190,137	92,186
Alberta...........	796,169	74,281	101,463	175,744	118,255
British Columbia....	817,861	112,036	86,326	198,362	137,060
Miscellaneous......	—	—	—	—	53,729
TOTAL..........	11,489,713	1,433,134	1,083,592	2,516,726	1,417,888

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